

Reference

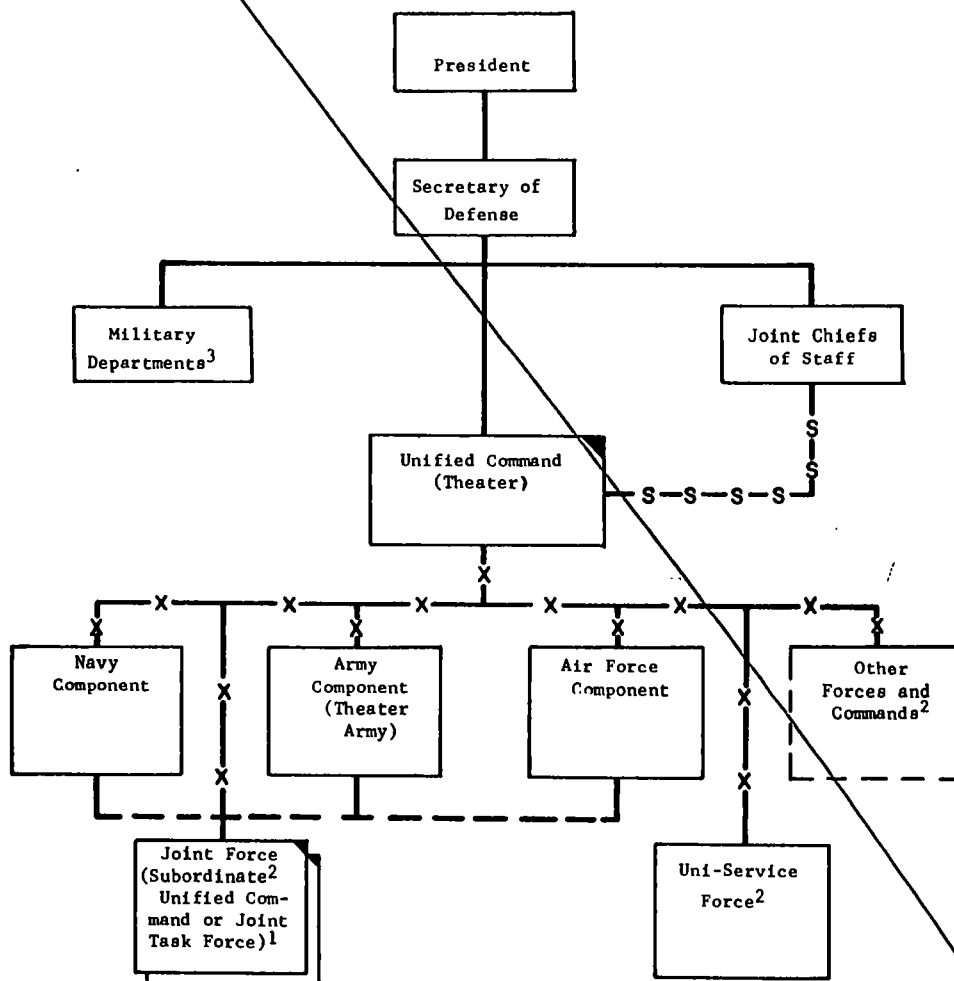
Apr 73

S/S March 74
FM 100-15 (Test)

FM 100-15

FIELD MANUAL

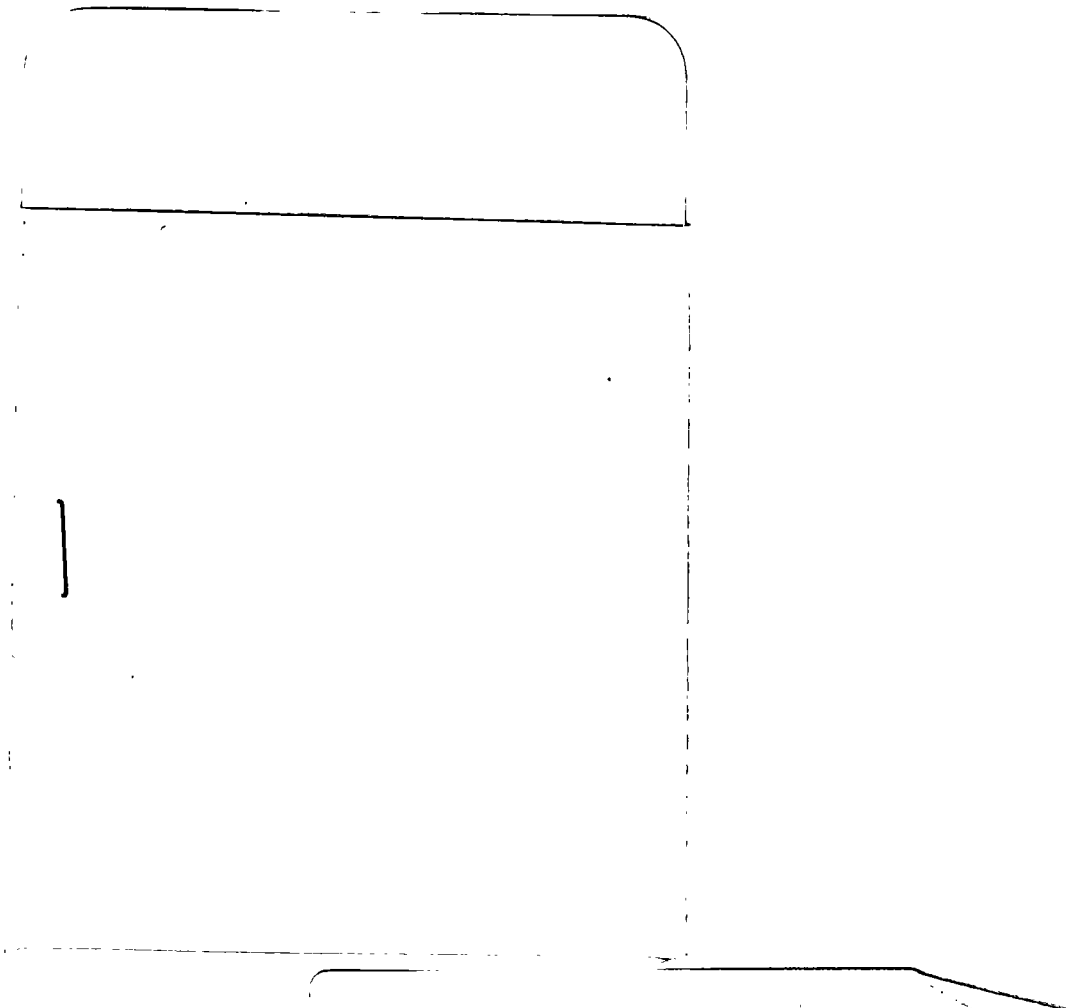
LARGER UNITS: THEATER ARMY-CORPS



HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

APRIL 1973

Pentagon Library (ANR-PL)
ATTN: Military Documents Section
Room 1A518, Pentagon
Washington, DC 20310-6050



ARMY
ROLE

NATIONAL
ORGANIZATION
FOR THEATER
OPERATIONS

THEATER
ARMY

TASCOM

ARMY
COMPONENT

ARMY
GROUP

FIELD
ARMY

FIELD ARMY
OPERATIONAL
CONSIDERATIONS

FASCOM

CORPS

CORPS
OPERATIONAL
CONSIDERATIONS

INDEPENDENT
& SEPARATE
CORPS

REFERENCES

ABBREVIATIONS

INDEX

Users of this manual are encouraged to submit recommended changes or comments to improve the manual. Changes should be keyed to the specific page, paragraph, and line of the text in which the change is recommended. Reasons will be provided for each comment to insure understanding and complete evaluation. Comments should be prepared using DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications) and forwarded to Commandant, US Army Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas 66027



031.6

PREFACE

1. This manual prescribes Army doctrine and guidance to commanders and staffs for the establishment, organization, administration, and employment of Army units from corps through theater army (TA) level. The manual defines the roles, interrelationships, and functions of the various levels of command to include their combat, combat support, and combat service support requirements to conduct operations in general war, limited war, and cold war, including stability operations. The levels of command discussed are the theater army, army groups, field army, and corps, including separate and independent corps. Where appropriate, the manual also discusses operations of other services that support Army ground tactical operations. Army doctrine is presented herein; however, some extracts or interpretations have been made of policies, procedures, or techniques contained in non-Army publications, e.g., International Standardization Agreements (STANAG) and Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) publications.
2. Most chapters include a doctrinal recapitulation that summarizes the most significant doctrine contained within the chapter. These sections are not necessarily all inclusive; however, they do provide the highlights of the chapter and facilitate a rapid review for the reader. In smaller chapters where a special section was not warranted, the significant doctrinal statements are italicized.
3. Chapter 2 outlines the basic role of the US Army in defense of the United States. A brief discussion of general, limited, and cold war situations and the basic functions of land combat are included.
4. Chapter 3 provides a limited discussion of echelons higher than theater army, e.g., joint, unified and combined command, to provide a basic understanding of the functions and duties of the commanders and staffs of these larger units.
5. Chapters 4 and 6 outline the organization, mission, and functions of the theater army and army group. The chapter also describes the responsibilities for component planning and the functions of the major subordinate commands of the theater army.
6. The bulk of the manual is devoted to the field army and corps (chapters 7 and 8 respectively). Each chapter contains a detailed discussion of operational considerations and the conduct of combat operations as viewed from both levels of command. Where appropriate, applicable considerations for the employment of nuclear weapons including tactical operations in a nuclear environment have been included. When the discussion of nuclear weapons employment appears to be complete under the field army chapter, further discussion in the corps chapter has been avoided.



1



2



FIELD MANUAL

No. 100-15

**HEADQUARTERS
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON, D.C., 30 April 1973**

LARGER UNITS: THEATER ARMY-CORPS

		Paragraph	Page
CHAPTER	1. INTRODUCTION -----	1- 1-1- 4	1- 1
	2. THE ARMY ROLE -----	2- 1-2- 6	2- 1
	3. NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR THEATER OPERATIONS -----		
Section	I. National chain of command -----	3- 1-3- 5	3- 1
	II. Area of operations -----	3- 6-3- 9	3- 1
	III. Organization of a US theater of operations -----	3-10-3-16	3- 8
	IV. Theater planning -----	3-17-3-22	3- 9
CHAPTER	4. THEATER ARMY MISSION, ORGANIZATION, AND FUNCTIONS		
Section	I. General -----	4- 1, 4- 2	4- 1
	II. Command relationships -----	4- 3-4- 6	4- 2
	III. Additional functions -----	4- 7-4-11	4- 3
	IV. Theater army headquarters -----	4-12, 4-13	4- 5
	V. Air defense brigade, theater army -----	4-14, 4-15	4- 6
	VI. Theater army support command -----	4-16-4-19	4- 6
	VII. Theater army communications -----	4-20-4-23	4- 8
	VIII. Military intelligence group, theater army -----	4-24, 4-25	4- 9
	IX. Civil affairs brigade, theater army -----	4-26, 4-27	4- 9
	X. The special forces group -----	4-28-4-30	4-10
	XI. Theater army psychological operations group -----	4-31-4-33	4-11
	XII. Major subordinate commands in the combat zone -----	4-34, 4-35	4-11
	XIII. Other major units that may be assigned or attached to theater army -----	4-36-4-38	4-11
CHAPTER	5. ARMY COMPONENT PLANNING -----	5- 1-5-10	5- 1
	6. ARMY GROUP -----	6- 1-6- 9	6- 1
	7. FIELD ARMY		
Section	I. General -----	7- 1-7- 4	7- 1
	II. Planning -----	7- 5-7- 9	7- 3
	III. Operational considerations -----	7-10-7-20	7- 5
	IV. Combat service support -----	7-21, 7-22	7-12
	V. Rear area protection -----	7-23, 7-24	7-14
	VI. Field army in stability operations -----	7-25-7-28	7-15
	VII. Offensive operations -----	7-29-7-38	7-16
	VIII. Defensive operations -----	7-39-7-48	7-18
	IX. Retrograde operations -----	7-49-7-51	7-21
	X. Supporting operations -----	7-52-7-56	7-22
CHAPTER	8. CORPS		
Section	I. General -----	8- 1-8- 4	8- 1
	II. Planning -----	8- 5-8- 8	8- 3
	III. Operational considerations -----	8- 9-8-21	8- 4
	IV. Offensive operations -----	8-22-8-31	8- 9
	V. Defensive operations -----	8-32-8-45	8-16
	VI. Retrograde and supporting operations -----	8-46-8-52	8-23
	VII. Independent and separate corps -----	8-53-8-55	8-25
APPENDIX	A. REFERENCES -----		A- 1
	B. ABBREVIATIONS -----		B- 1
INDEX	-----		Index- 1



1

2



3

4



CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1-1. Purpose and Scope

a. This manual provides guidance for the operation and functioning of the theater army, army group, field army, and corps. The manual treats echelons higher than theater army, to include US joint commands and combined commands, only as necessary to insure understanding of the functions and duties of the commanders and staffs of those larger units.

b. The contents of this manual apply to general war, limited war and cold war to include

stability operations. Considerations for the employment of nuclear and chemical munitions; protection from nuclear, biological, and chemical munitions; and operations in nuclear, biological, and chemical environments are included.

c. This manual is in consonance with the international standardization agreements listed below. Applicable agreements are listed by type of agreement and number at the beginning of each chapter.

<i>Title</i>	<i>NATO STANAG</i>	<i>CENTO STANAG</i>	<i>SEATO SEASTAG</i>	<i>ABCA SOLOG</i>
Rear Area Security and Area Damage Control -----	2079	2079	2079	--
Relief of Combat troops -----	2082	2082	2082	--
Fire Coordination in Support of Land Forces -----	2099	2099	2099	--
Friendly Nuclear Strike Warning to Armed Forces Operating on Land.	2104	2104	--	180
Recognition and Identification of Forces on the Battlefield.	2109	2109	2109	--
Offensive Air Support Operations.	2134	2134	--	--

1-2. Reference

Users should employ this manual in conjunction with FM 100-5, FM 100-10, FM 100-20, FM 101-5, the FM 101-10 series, and other field manuals listed in the appendix, as appropriate. In addition, when applying material herein in joint operations, users must consult joint doctrine promulgated in JCS Pub 2 and JCS Pub 3.

1-3. Operational Environments

Conflicts in which US forces may participate involve a wide variety of situations and conditions. Cold war situations and limited war can develop in any strategically significant area, and general war remains a constant threat. US forces may or may not employ nuclear or chemical weapons. Terrain; climate; weather; and social, political, psychological, and economic conditions differ greatly among the possible areas of conflict. Formal treaties or agreements with host countries on the status of forces may inhibit greatly the freedom of military action. Similar inhibitions may arise from foreign policy considerations and international law. Planning and execution must always take into consideration these inhibiting factors.

1-4. Impact of Nuclear and Chemical Weapons and Defensive Biological Operations

a. On 29 November 1969, the President announced changes to US policies pertaining to chemical and biological (CB) warfare. A White House press release on 14 February 1970 further enunciated US policy. Briefly, current policy—

- Renounces first use of lethal and incapacitating chemicals.
- Confines military programs for toxins to research for defensive purposes only.
- Renounces the use of biological agents and weapons and all other methods of biological warfare.
- Confines military biological research to defensive measures.

Consistent with the President's renunciation, this manual reflects policies listed above and outlines appropriate US Armed Forces doctrine in chemical warfare (CW) and biological defense (BD).

b. The possible employment of nuclear weapons or the initiation of enemy chemical or biological operations requires emphasis on flexibility and mobility of maneuver forces and the combat service support system and on minimizing vulnerability to attack. Nuclear delivery systems, airfields, communications centers, troop reserves, rear area installations, headquarters, and combat service support installations are profitable targets for nuclear attack. Concentration of personnel also invites chemical or biological attack. Proper planning, dispersion, and execution can reduce the

likelihood of such attacks and their effects if they do occur.

c. Effective planning for use of ground areas include the use of vulnerability analysis as a means toward reducing the effects of hostile attacks. Dispersion should be consistent with control to the degree that the situation requires and the mission permits. During peacetime, planners of troop installations and logistic complexes must evaluate the monetary and management savings gained by consolidation against the possible total destruction of these facilities in case nuclear warfare is initiated.

CHAPTER 2

THE ARMY ROLE

2-1. General

Sections I and II, chapter II, JCS Pub 2 and paragraphs IV and V, AR 10-1 prescribe the common functions of the Military Departments and Services and functions of the Department of the Army. These are restated below. The functions for the other Services are also discussed in above references.

2-2. Common Functions of Military Departments and Services

The Military Departments, under their respective Secretaries shall—

a. Prepare forces and establish reserves of equipment and supplies for the effective prosecution of war, and plan for the expansion of peacetime components to meet the needs of war.

b. Maintain in readiness mobile reserve forces, properly organized, trained and equipped for employment in emergency.

c. Provide adequate, timely, and reliable departmental intelligence for use within the Department of Defense.

d. Organize, train, and equip forces for assignment to unified or specified commands.

e. Prepare and submit to the Secretary of Defense budgets for their respective departments; justify before the Congress budget requests as approved by the Secretary of Defense; and administer the funds made available for maintaining, equipping, and training the forces of their respective departments, including those assigned to unified and specified commands. The budget submissions to the Secretary of Defense by the military departments shall be prepared on the basis, among other things, of the advice of commanders of forces assigned to unified and specified commands; such advice, in the case of component commanders of unified commands, will be in agreement with the plans and programs of the respective unified commanders.

f. Conduct research, develop tactics, techniques, and organization, and develop and procure weapons, equipment, and supplies

essential to the fulfillment of the functions hereafter assigned.

g. Develop, garrison, supply, equip, and maintain bases and other installations, including lines of communication, and provide administrative and logistic support for all forces and bases.

h. Provide, as directed, such forces, military missions, and detachments for service in foreign countries as may be required to support the national interests of the United States.

i. Assist in training and equipping the military forces of foreign nations.

j. Provide, as directed, administrative and logistic support to the headquarters of unified and specified commands, to include direct support of the development and acquisition of the command and control systems of such headquarters.

k. Assist each other in the accomplishment of their respective functions, including the provision of personnel, intelligence, training, facilities, equipment, supplies, and services. The forces developed and trained to perform the primary functions set forth hereinafter shall be employed to support and supplement the other Services in carrying out their primary functions, where and whenever such participation will result in increased effectiveness and will contribute to the accomplishment of the over-all military objectives. As for collateral functions, while the assignment of such functions may establish further justification for stated force requirements, such assignment shall not be used as the basis for establishing additional force requirements.

2-3. Functions of the Department of the Army

The Department of the Army is responsible for the preparation of land forces necessary for the effective prosecution of war except as otherwise assigned and, in accordance with integrated mobilization plans, for the expansion of the peacetime components of the Army to meet the needs of war. The Army, within the Department

of the Army, includes land combat and service forces and such aviation and water transport as may be organic therein. Listed below are the primary functions of the Army.

a. To organize, train and equip Army forces for the conduct of prompt and sustained combat operations on land—specifically, forces to defeat enemy land forces and to seize, occupy, and defend land area.

b. To organize, train and equip Army air defense units, including the provision of Army forces as required for the defense of the United States against air attack, in accordance with doctrines established by the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

c. To organize and equip, in coordination with the other Services, and to provide Army forces for joint amphibious and airborne operations, and to provide for the training of such forces, in accordance with doctrines established by the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

(1) To develop, in coordination with the other Services, doctrines, tactics, techniques, and equipment of interest to the Army for amphibious operations and not provided for by the Department of the Navy.

(2) To develop, in coordination with the other Services, the doctrines, procedures, and equipment employed by Army and Marine Corps forces in airborne operations. The Army shall have primary interest in the development of those airborne doctrines, procedures, and equipment which are of common interest to the Army and the Marine Corps.

d. To provide an organization capable of furnishing adequate, timely, and reliable intelligence for the Army.

e. To provide forces for the occupation of territories abroad, to include initial establishment of military government pending transfer of this responsibility to other authority.

f. To formulate doctrines and procedures for the organizing, equipping, training, and employment of forces operating on land, except that the formulation of doctrines and procedures for the organization, equipping, training, and employment of Marine Corps units for amphibious operations shall be a function of the Department of the Navy.

g. To conduct the following activities:

(1) The administration and operation of the Panama Canal.

(2) The authorized civil works program, including projects for improvement of navigation, flood control, beach erosion control, and other water resource developments in the

United States, its territories, and its possessions.

(3) Certain other civil activities prescribed by law.

2-4. The Army Role

As mentioned in paragraph 2-3a above, one of the primary functions of the Army is to organize, train and equip Army forces for the conduct of prompt and sustained combat operations on land—specifically, forces to defeat enemy land forces and to seize, occupy, and defend land area. These forces can be employed in general, limited, and cold war environments.

a. General war is an armed conflict between major powers in which the total resources of the belligerents are employed and the national survival of a major belligerent is in jeopardy. General war involves the application, in a potential nuclear warfare environment, of the most modern military technology in successful accomplishment of military objectives.

b. Limited war is an armed conflict short of general war, exclusive of incidents, involving the overt engagement of the military forces of two or more nations. Incidents are brief clashes or other military disturbances generally of a transitory nature and not involving protracted hostilities. Limited war involves the capability to fight successfully for limited objectives under definitive policy limitations as to destructive power employed or the geographical area involved. Limited war may involve the introduction of enemy nuclear, biological or chemical weapons to the battlefield.

c. Cold war is a state of international tension, wherein political, economic, technological, sociological, psychological, paramilitary, and military measures short of overt armed conflict involving regular military forces are employed to achieve national objectives. Cold war includes the complete scope of actions, other than limited or general war, that can be used in a power struggle between contending nations or coalitions. Included in cold war are stability operations, which involve that portion of internal defense and internal development operations and assistance that can be provided by armed forces to maintain, restore, or establish a climate of order within which responsible government can function effectively and without which progress cannot be achieved. Stability operations can involve the spectrum of activities ranging from advisory assistance through the commitment of US combat forces.

2-5. Performance of the Army Mission

Strategy generally dictates the assignment of missions to the Armed Services. The bulk of missions normally assigned to the Army requires the movement of Army forces from one point to another against resistance in the form of enemy, weather, terrain, and distance. Therefore, to perform assigned missions successfully, the Army must have the means to overcome this resistance and to accomplish the required movement both tactically and strategically.

2-6. Functions During Combat Operations

Success in combat is directly related to combat support and combat service support. From these two elements this success in combat is obtained from intelligence; mobility; firepower; command, control and communications; and personnel. These are recognized as the six functions of land combat. These functions constitute a logical and useful division of the elements of combat power and while one or more may be emphasized in a given situation, all must be present to some degree and all must be analyzed in view of their impact during that given situation.



1

2



3

4



CHAPTER 3

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR THEATER OPERATIONS

Section I. NATIONAL CHAIN OF COMMAND

3-1. Commander in Chief

The President is the Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces of the United States. National organization for defense is fully defined in Joint Chiefs of Staff Publications (JCS Pub).

3-2. Secretary of Defense

a. The Secretary of Defense, appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate, is the head of the Department of Defense. The Secretary of Defense is the principal assistant to the President in all matters relating to national defense. The Secretary of Defense authorizes, controls, and directs performance of all functions in the Department of Defense and its component agencies.

b. The Department of Defense includes the Office of the Secretary of Defense and the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the three military departments and the Services within these departments, the unified and specified commands, and such other agencies as the Secretary of Defense establishes to meet specific requirements.

3-3. Joint Chiefs of Staff

a. The Joint Chiefs of Staff are the principal military advisers to the President, the National Security Council, and the Secretary of Defense.

b. The Joint Chiefs of Staff consist of the Chairman, the Chiefs of Staff of the Army and of the Air Force, and the Chief of Naval Operations. The Commandant of the Marine Corps

maintains coequal status with the members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff on matters that directly concern the Marine Corps.

3-4. Secretary of the Army

a. The Secretary of the Army, appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate, is the head of the Department of the Army. Subject to direction, authority, and control of the President, as Commander in Chief, and of the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of the Army is responsible for and has the authority to conduct all affairs of the Army.

b. These affairs include, but are not limited to, those necessary or appropriate for the training, operation, administration, logistic support and maintenance, welfare, preparedness, and effectiveness of the Army, including research and development. The Secretary of the Army does not exercise operational command over Army forces assigned to a unified or specified command.

3-5. Chief of Staff, US Army

The Chief of Staff, US Army, as the principal military adviser to the Secretary of the Army, plans, develops, and executes the Army program. He is directly responsible to the Secretary of the Army for the efficiency of the Army, its state of readiness for military operations, and the plans therefor.

Section II. AREA OF OPERATIONS

3-6. Area of Operations

a. An area of war is the total land, sea, and air area that is, or may become, involved directly in the operations of war. An area of war has no definable limits and may consist of one or more areas of operations. The term "area of war" is prescribed for joint and combined usage, and is synonymous with the term of "theater of war" (JCS Pub 1).

b. An area of operations is that portion of an area of war necessary for offensive or defensive military operations, pursuant to an assigned mission, and for the administration incident to such military operations. The term "area of operations" is prescribed for use in joint or combined operations, and is synonymous with the term "theater of operations."

c. In large-scale operations conducted over

vast geographical areas, theater of operations normally are assigned sufficient area to allow for and support of allocated forces. Unless constructed by geographical limitations, sufficient breadth and depth are provided to secure maneuver room for all types of operations, security, and the operations of lines of communication.

3-7. Commander of the Unified Command (Theater)

a. The President, through the Secretary of Defense and the advice and assistance of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, establishes unified or specified commands on an area or functional basis for the performance of military missions. He also determines the force structure of such commands.

b. Forces assigned to a unified command consist of two or more Services; each Service has its own commander. When the President establishes a unified command and assigns significant US Army forces to it, the commander of the unified command normally establishes a theater army. US Army forces in a theater of operations usually are assigned to a theater army (chap 4).

c. The commanders of unified or specified commands are responsible to the President and the Secretary of Defense for the accomplishment of assigned military missions.

d. Commanders of unified and specified commands exercise operational command over the forces assigned. Operational command comprises those functions of command involving the composition of subordinate forces, the assignment of tasks, the designation of objectives, and the authoritative direction necessary to accomplish the mission. Operational command should be exercised by the use of the assigned normal organizational units through their responsible commanders or through the commanders of subordinate forces established by the commander exercising operational command. It does not include such matters as administration, discipline, internal organization, and unit training, except when a subordinate commander requests assistance (JCS Pub 1 and Pub 2). The terms "operational command" and "operational control" mean the same; however, the term "operational command" uniquely is applied to indicate the operational control (authority) exercised by the commanders of unified and specified commands over assigned forces (JCS Pub 2). The term "operational control" is used in all other cases.

3-8. Chain of Command (US Theater)

a. The chain of command extends from the President through the Secretary of Defense to the commander of the unified command. Strategic and operational direction of US forces runs from the President to the Secretary of Defense and through the Joint Chiefs of Staff to the commander of the unified command (fig 3-1). The President, or the Secretary of Defense, or the Joint Chiefs of Staff by the authority and direction of the Secretary of Defense issue orders to such commanders.

b. The chain of command for purposes other than the operational direction of unified and specified commands runs from the President to the Secretary of Defense to the Secretaries of the military departments to the Service component commanders within unified and specified commands. This chain includes the preparation of military forces and their administration and support.

c. The President controls the release and employment of nuclear weapons through command channels. The President grants authority to expend or employ these weapons and transmits his decision through the military chain of command. If treaty organizations are involved, he employs both the treaty organization chain of command and the military chain of command.

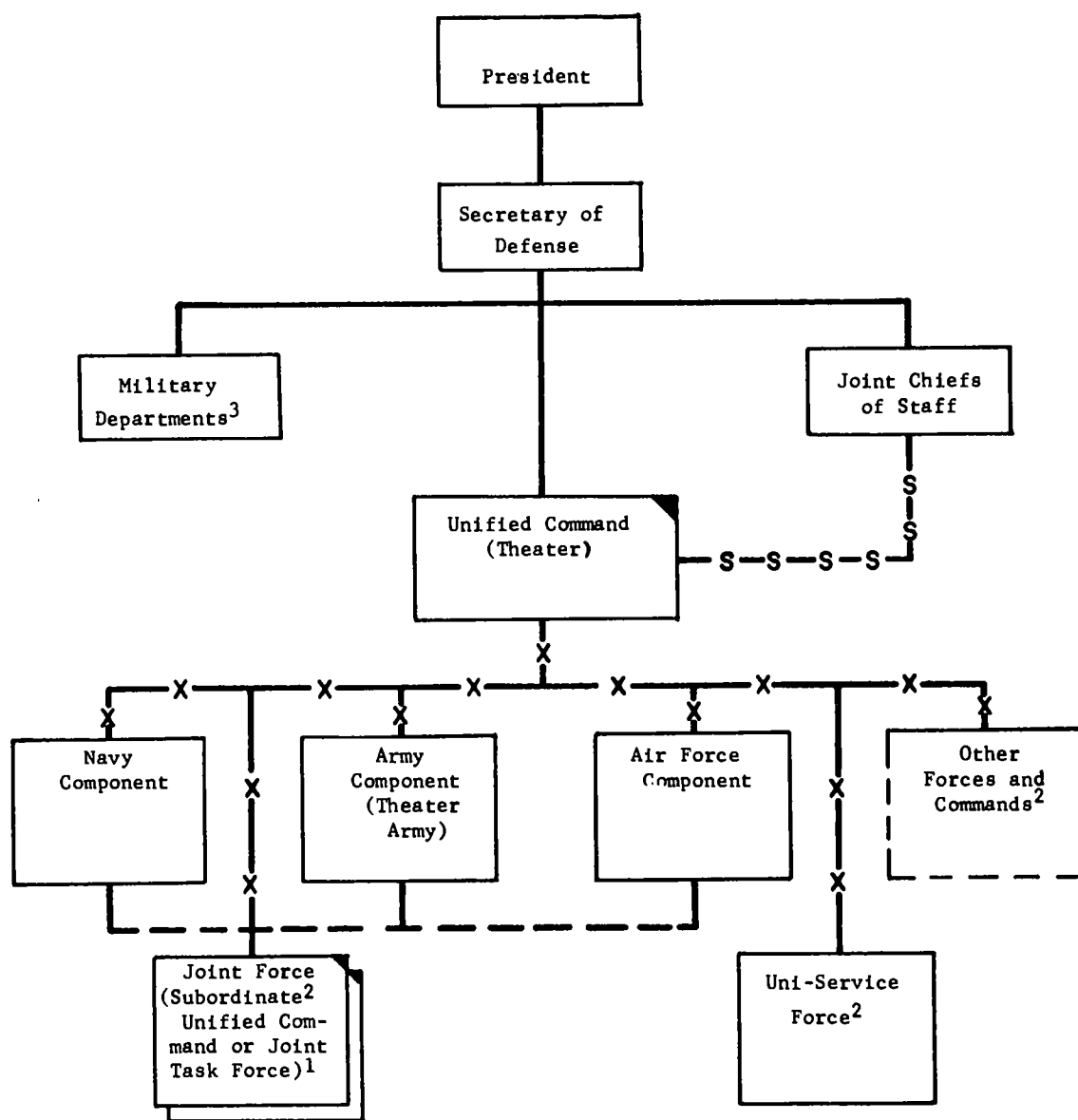
d. Because of political considerations, nuclear weapons are brought under the permissive action link system employing special locks and combinations. Control of the release of permissive action link code words and codes is handled similarly to control of the release of expenditure authority.

e. Only the President may authorize the use of chemical warfare. Commanders receive directives relating to the employment of CW munitions through command channels. The pattern and objectives for the use of CW agents depend on such variables as US foreign policy, requirements of the military situation, allied participation, nature of the threat, and related factors.

3-9. Combined Operations (Theater)

a. Combined operations involve the military forces of two or more allied nations acting together for the accomplishment of a single mission under a single commander.

b. When operations require coordinated action at the theater level, a combined theater may be established. The organization of a combined theater and the command relationships within it will be determined by international treaty



LEGEND

 Joint.

————— Command

- - - - - Direct coordination and common, joint or cross-service support.

—X—X—X— Operational command.

—S—S—S— Strategic and operational direction.

¹The JTF exercises operational control.

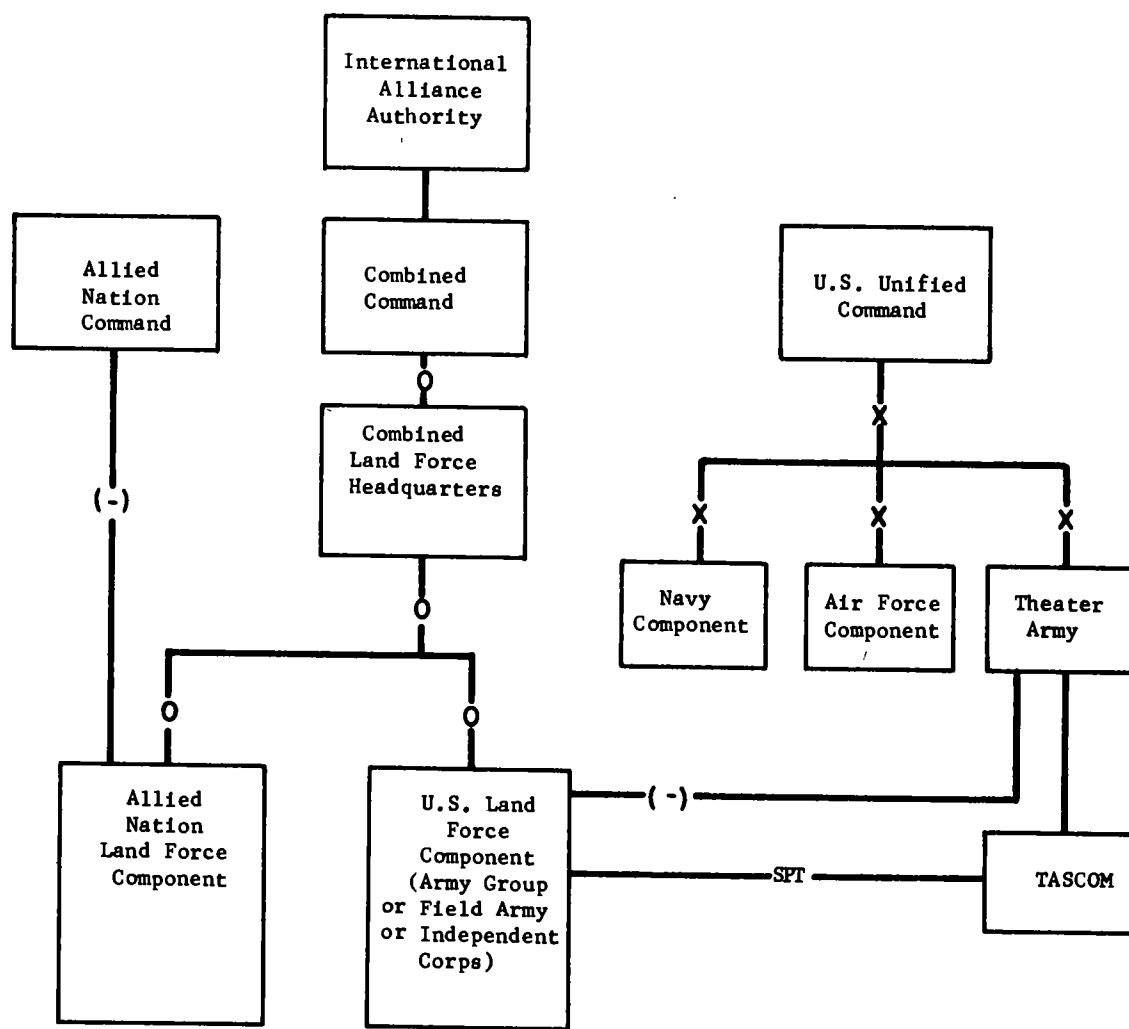
²May be formed as required and as authorized

³Responsible for the preparation of military forces, their administration and support for Component Commands.

Figure 3-1. Chain of command for a type theater of operations.

agreements. The President authorized the participation of US forces in such combined operations.

c. International standardization agreements set forth the procedures for establishing unity of effort of combined forces. Paragraph 1-1c sets



LEGEND

- ~~_____~~ **O** ~~_____~~ Operational command/control (does not include administrative command or logistics responsibility).
- ~~_____~~ **X** ~~_____~~ Operational command.
- ~~_____~~ **SPT** ~~_____~~ Combat service support.
- ~~_____~~ **_____** ~~_____~~ Commands.
- ~~_____~~ **(-)** ~~_____~~ Command less operational control.

Figure 3-2. Organization of a combined command.

forth the standardization agreements that have been incorporated into this manual.

d. The US component of a combined theater

may be a unified command, a specified command, a joint task force, or a uni-Service force. A type combined theater organization is shown in figure 3-2.

Section III. ORGANIZATION OF A US THEATER OF OPERATIONS

3-10. Territorial Organization

a. The theater of operations is divided into a combat zone and communications zone (COMMZ) when adequate terrain is available.

The combat zone is that part of the theater of operations that combat forces require for operations. The combat zone includes the ground, air, and sea areas within which the commander can directly influence the progress or outcome of operations by maneuvering his ground gaining elements by delivering firepower with fire support systems under his control or command. Its size depends on the area of interest, mission, organization, and equipment of the force involved and the physical environment of the country. For tactical control, the combat zone may be divided into army group, field army, corps, division, or separate brigade areas. The commander of the unified command designates the rear boundary of the combat zone; the boundary may change as required by displacement of the combat forces (fig 3-3).

The communications zone is that part of a theater of operations behind the combat zone. It contains the lines of communication, logistic support complexes, and other agencies required for the immediate combat service support of the field forces (fig 3-3). The communications zone includes sufficient area for the operation of supply, evacuation, transportation, and combat service support installations and for their defense. The communications zone also includes any area necessary for the operation or support of Navy or Air Force elements based outside the combat zone. The rear boundary of the communications zone is usually the rear boundary of the theater.

b. Territorial organization of a theater of operations varies with the type of theater, the type of forces in a theater, and the nature of the operations planned. FM 100-10, Combat Service Support, provides a more complete discussion of the territorial communications zone.

3-11. Command Structure, Unified Command

a. The commander organizes the unified command to perform his broad continuing mission in accordance with the capabilities, strengths, and Service identity of the component elements. Although unified commands vary in size, composition, and missions, their organizational structures are similar and are

based on jointly approved doctrine. Figure 3-4 shows the major components and command relationships of a unified command. Command relationships may vary under different conditions from the unilateral scheme depicted in figure 3-4. The theater headquarters is established for the operational direction of the forces.

b. The commander of the unified command exercises operational command of assigned forces (JCS Pub 2 and fig 3-4)—

Through the Service component commanders.

By establishing a subordinate unified command (when authorized).

By establishing a uni-Service force (when authorized).

By establishing a joint task force.

By attaching elements of one force to another force.

By directing specific operational forces that, because of the mission assigned and the urgency of the situation, must remain immediately responsive to the commander. Such specific forces must be identified by the commander and approved by the Joint Chiefs of Staff and Secretary of Defense.

c. Service component forces within a theater are usually organized unilaterally. Each component force (Army, Navy, or Air Force) has its own organization for providing combat service support. Exceptions occur when support is otherwise provided by agreements or assignments at force, theater, department, or Department of Defense (FM 100-10).

d. Within the framework of operational command, the unified command commander has authority to—

Deploy and plan, direct, control, and coordinate the actions of assigned forces.

Establish policy for and conduct joint training exercises.

Establish personnel policies required to insure uniform standards of military conduct.

Establish plans, policies, and overall requirements for the intelligence activities of his command.

Establish plans, policies, and overall requirements for the civil affairs activities of his command.

Plan and act in coordination with host country for stability operations requirements.

Exercise directive authority within his

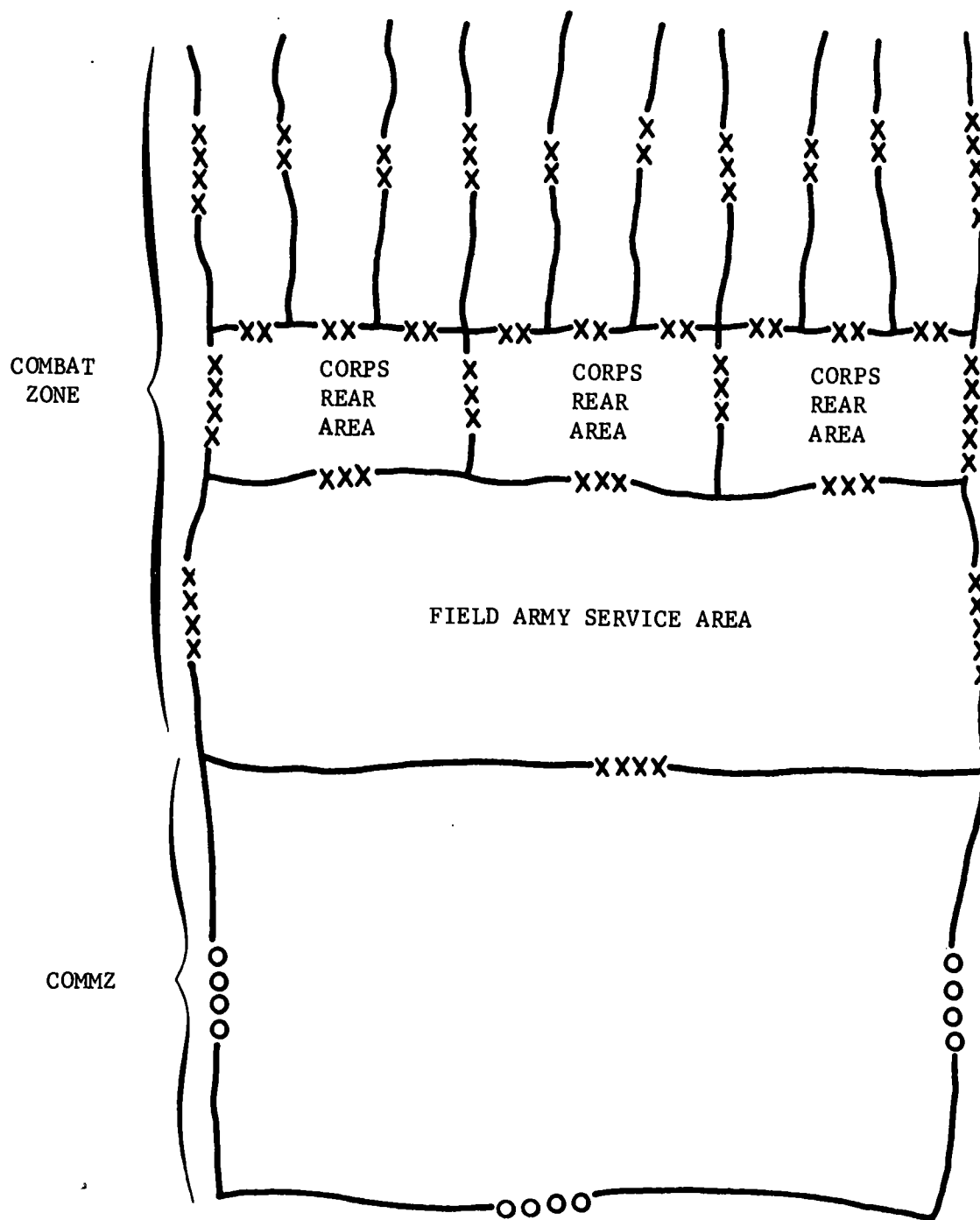
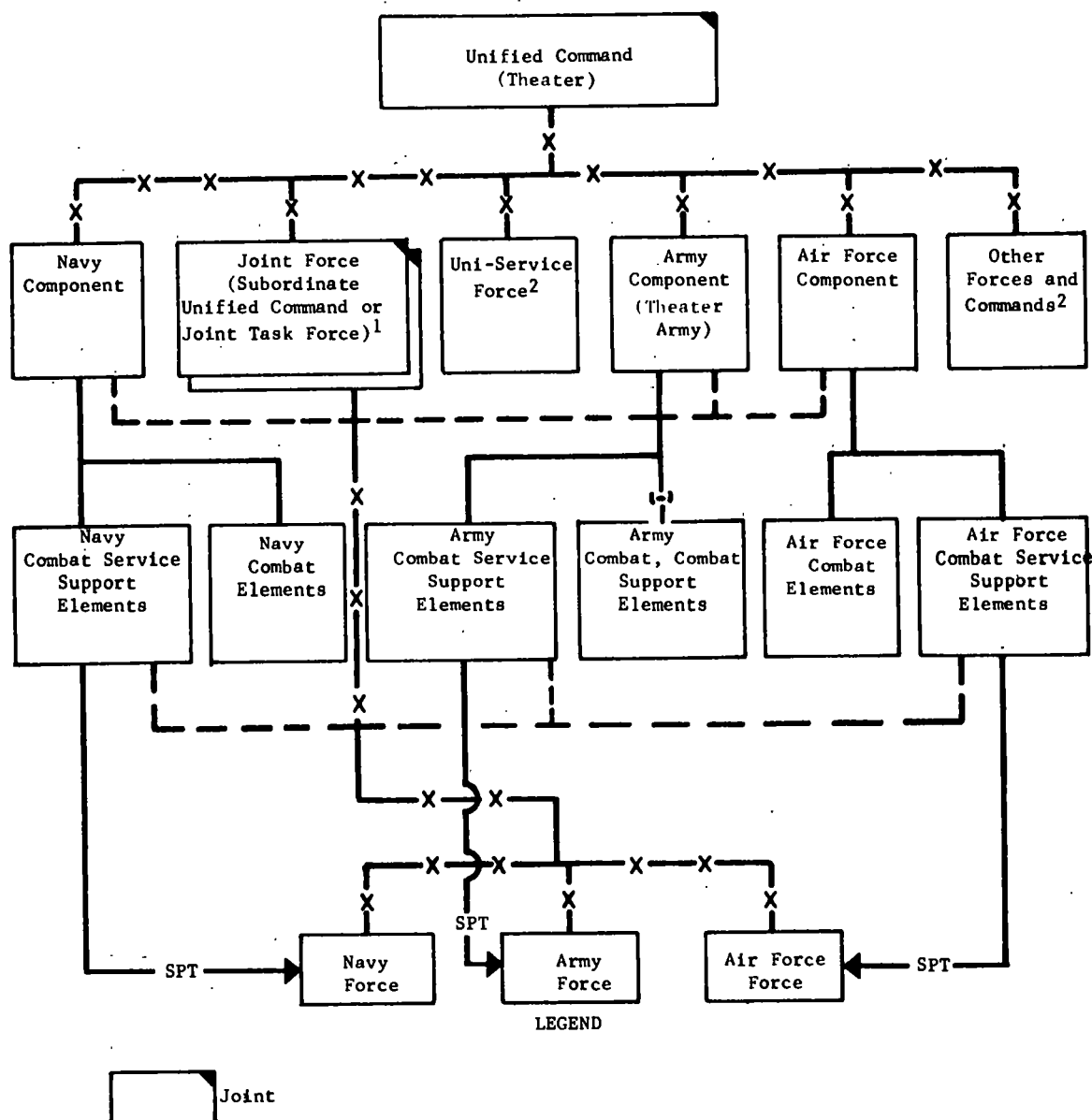


Figure 3-3. Territorial organization of a type theater of operations.

command in the field of logistics. (This authority is intended to insure effectiveness and economy of operations and to prevent or eliminate unnecessary duplication of facilities and functions among Service components. It provides for common-servicing, joint-servicing, or cross-servicing agreements or assignments. This authority includes review of budgets and requirements of the Service components of his command and coordination of priorities and

programs to use supplies, facilities, and personnel effectively and to provide a balanced effort in furtherance of his assigned mission.)

Direct joint activities in accordance with established joint doctrine and procedures. (Examples of operations are unconventional warfare, air defense, cover and deception, civil affairs, intelligence, and psychological operations; examples of combat service support are activities such as those supervised by the joint



————— Command

----- Direct coordination and common, joint, or cross-service support.

—X—X— Operational command.

—— SPT —— Combat service support.

¹The JTF exercises operational control.

²May be formed as required and as authorized.

—— (—) —— Command during peacetime. Command less operational control during wartime.

Figure 3-4. Organization of a type unified command.

medical regulating office, joint military transportation board, joint petroleum office, and joint graves registration service.)

Establish plans, policies, and overall control structure for conducting electronic warfare activities.

3-12. Component Commanders

a. General. A Service component command (Army, Navy, or Air Force) commander and all those individuals, units, detachments, organizations or installations under his military command which have been assigned to the operational command of the commander of the unified command. Each component commander is responsible for making recommendations to the theater commander on the proper use of his service component and for accomplishing such operational missions as the theater commander may assign. The component commander is responsible within his command for—

Internal administration and discipline, except as may be otherwise provided:

Training in service doctrine, techniques, and tactical methods.

Service intelligence matters.

Combat service support functions normal to his component except as otherwise directed.

Preparation of contingency plans and tactical employment of the forces of his component as directed.

Electronic warfare policies and resources.

The component commander communicates directly with his Chief of Service on uni-Service matters relating to administration, personnel, training, logistics, communications, doctrine, combat developments, and other matters of internal interest. The component commander in accordance with his departmental instructions, subject to the directive authority of the commander of the unified command, retains and exercises the operating details of the Service combat service support system.

b. Army Component. Chapter 4 discusses the theater army commander's duties and responsibilities.

c. Navy Component. The navy component commander's responsibilities for navy forces generally parallel the theater army commander's responsibilities as discussed in chapter 4. The commander of the unified command is provided a Navy task organization, consisting of combat forces with combat service support elements. The navy component commander exercises command through the Navy combat force commander. The commander of the unified command bases the assignment of Navy forces on the tasks anticipated.

d. Air Force Component. The air force component commander's mission is to conduct prompt, sustained, and responsive air operations in combat, including counterair, interdic-

tion and tactical air support. Tactical air support includes tactical airlift operations, close air support and tactical air reconnaissance. Air Force combat support elements in the theater down to depot normally remain under command and control of the Air Force Logistics Command in continental United States, but are immediately responsive to air force component needs. In addition to air force component elements, other Air Force elements used for strategic operations may be present in the theater under the operational direction of Department of Defense or a specified command.

The Air Force component commander exercises command of his forces through the Air Force component command post. He plans, controls, coordinates, and supervises activities pertaining to tactical air operations (including tactical air support) through the appropriate elements of the tactical air control system.

Additionally, the Air Force component commander normally is assigned overall responsibility for theater air defense, with the mission of coordinating and integrating the entire air defense effort within the theater. Subject to the authority of the commander of the unified command he establishes broad policies and procedures for the employment of air defense means and the coordination of such means with the operations of other elements within the area (para 3-16, JCS Pub 8, and FM 44-1).

3-13. Subordinate Unified Command

The commander of an existing unified command may establish a subordinate unified command with the concurrence of or at the direction of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and with the consent of the Secretary of Defense. The subordinate unified command commander has functions, authority, and responsibilities at his level similar to those that the President establishes for the unified command commander. Service component commanders of subordinate unified commands communicate directly with their respective Service component commanders of the unified command on intra-Service matters. In general, the responsibilities of component commanders of a subordinate unified command are comparable with those of the component commanders of a unified command. An unconventional warfare element may be organized functionally as a subordinate unified command.

3-14. Joint Task Force (JTF)

A joint task force (JTF) is a short-duration

force composed of elements from two or more Service components, established by the Secretary of Defense or by a unified command commander, by a specified command, or by an existing joint task force. The joint task force commander exercises operational command through the Service component commanders comprising his force. He may exercise direct command of the forces of his own Service component that comprise the joint task force. He exercises only that combat service support control or coordination necessary to the needs of his subordinate commanders. Service commanders of a joint task force communicate directly with their respective component commanders of the unified command or parent joint task force on intra-Service matters. The joint task force commander must designate Service component commanders and define clearly command responsibilities and relationships. In general, the responsibilities of component commanders of a joint task force are

comparable with those of the component commanders of a unified command.

3-15. Uni-Service Force

With the approval of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the commander of the unified command may establish a separate uni-Service force and have the commander operate directly under him.

3-16. Other Forces and Commands

a. In a major emergency, the commander of the unified command assumes temporary operational command of all US forces in the theater. He may not delegate this authority.

b. Functional commands may be organized at the theater level to provide centralized control of theater-wide functions. Examples of such commands may be a theater civil affairs command, theater air defense command, or a theater unconventional warfare command (chap 4).

Section IV. THEATER PLANNING

3-17. Information and Intelligence

a. The theater headquarters is primarily a strategic planning headquarters. To plan and prepare for the execution of assigned missions, the theater commander must possess timely intelligence of the enemy and the area of operations to include the civil population and related environmental factors (political, economic, sociological, and psychological). In peace and war, the collection of information and the production and dissemination of intelligence are continuing processes.

b. The intelligence agencies of the Armed Forces and the Defense Intelligence Agency, in conjunction with the Central Intelligence Agency and other Federal agencies, produce intelligence and data base information for electronic warfare on the capabilities, vulnerabilities, and probable courses of action of the armed forces of foreign nations to include insurgent forces that they may sponsor; and they furnish timely warning of the nature of an impending attack on the United States, its forces abroad, and/or forces of friendly foreign nations. The agencies develop descriptive studies, such as the National Intelligence Survey, of foreign countries and potential theater of operations. These studies provide a pool of basic intelligence.

c. Peacetime intelligence programs focus on the worldwide intelligence requirement and

electronic warfare data base for potential wartime combat purposes.

d. In wartime, the information collection effort focuses on existing and potential enemies. At the unified command, the commander emphasizes enemy order of battle, capabilities, materiel, environmental, and civil affairs considerations.

e. The commander of the unified command provides overall direction and coordination of the intelligence effort of assigned forces. While the Service component commanders maintain the functions and means of executing their own intelligence functions, the commander of the unified command may establish an intelligence organization, normally composed of intelligence elements of the Service components, under his direct command to perform theater intelligence requirements. When established, this organization also provides Service component forces with the intelligence required to supplement their own organic intelligence capability. The commander of the unified command may delegate operational control of the theater military intelligence organization to the theater intelligence officer.

3-18. Basis

a. The National Security Council formulates national strategy and determines national security objectives. The Department of Defense,

in coordination with other executive departments, translates national strategy and objectives into national military strategy with strategic military objectives. The Joint Chiefs of Staff use these objectives and consider both the recommendations of theater commanders and the total military capabilities of the nation to arrive at a war plan that will accomplish the objectives.

b. The unified commander's mission is received through an approved war plan, a letter of instruction, or other orders from the President, Secretary of Defense, or Joint Chiefs of Staff. The mission, usually general in nature, grants great latitude to the commander of the unified command. The basic war plan from the Joint Chiefs of Staff provides a strategic concept and specifies forces for each Service component. Based on these broad instructions, the commander of the unified command will formulate specific plans for operations.

3-19. Scope

a. The commander of the unified command plans as far in advance as possible and makes his operational needs known to Department of Defense through the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The commander of the unified command projects his planning through the accomplishment of his mission. He may plan several campaigns concurrently, each including large-scale operations.

b. Campaign plans are normally prepared to cover long-range strategic missions, while operational plans are used for those missions of shorter duration or of reduced scope. Preparation of the campaign plan follows the long-range or strategic estimate of the situation. The purpose of the plan is to outline an orderly schedule of the strategic decisions made by the commander. This schedule should allow time to procure and provide the means to secure desired or assigned objectives.

c. Each campaign plan includes—

The situation.

The mission of the force.

The concept of the operation, to include the scheme of maneuver, phasing of the operation, and its timing.

Coordinating instructions.

Logistics.

Command and signal matters, including the general command relationships for the entire campaign or portion thereof, and communications and electronic plan.

Electronic warfare plan.

Cover and deception plan.

d. Decisive action results from clear-cut, comprehensive plans, based on full use of all available forces and means. The commander may foresee an opportunity for decisive action initially or during the operation. In either case, he needs a flexible plan so that he can exploit favorable developments. Exploitation is enhanced by the use of units having mobility superior to that of the opposing forces.

3-20. Consideration

a. The mission, existing relationships with host country or allied nations in the objective area, enemy situation, civil population, geography, and local resources, including existing routes and means of communication, and the psychological impact of military presence, activities, and operations play key roles in planning the organization and operations of theater forces. An analysis of these basic factors dictates the subdivision of the theater into separate areas and the assignment of appropriate missions to the forces allocated to each area.

b. Regardless of whether the commander of the unified command prepares the plan of campaign to meet a probable situation or an existing situation, he considers in detail—

The mission.

Political constraints or limitations imposed on his forces for the campaign.

Cover and deception considerations.

The relative capability of opposing forces.

The resources required to accomplish the mission.

The courses of action to accomplish the mission.

The area of concentration of opposing forces.

Combat service support requirements.

Routes of communications.

Signal communications.

Psychological operations.

Electronic warfare operations.

The terrain, weather, and operational environment within the theater of operations.

c. In addition to assessing realistically the combat power of infantry, armor, artillery, nuclear weapons, and naval and air forces, he particularly considers cover and deception capabilities for achieving surprise by utilizing such highly mobile elements as airborne and airmobile forces or by employing electronic warfare, unconventional warfare and infiltra-

tion techniques. The commander must react promptly to counter enemy employment of new forces, weapons, tactics, or techniques.

d. The following factors play an important role in the employment of forces:

Climate and terrain to include hydrography and major features, such as large rivers, lakes, marshes, swamps, jungles, heavily forested areas, and mountain ranges.

Character and position of frontiers.

Density of population, health hazards, available food resources, and potential refugee problems.

Local resources to include transportation and communication facilities.

Social, political, economic, psychological, and military environment including probable reaction of the population of the area; e.g., actively hostile, neutral, apathetic, friendly; or actively friendly.

e. By timely and realistic planning, the commander selects the course of action that appears to offer the greatest possibility for successful accomplishment of the mission. He especially plans cover and deception measures to insure security of friendly forces and to achieve surprise over the enemy either at the outbreak of hostilities or at the start of new operational phases. The plan must provide for a rapid concentration of means for employment in the decisive direction. The commander also plans for contingencies to capitalize on successes as well as actions required should operations not develop as planned. Since the movement and employment of larger units require long-range planning and preparation, the theater commander must visualize the entire campaign from initiation to completion. While he never loses sight of the objectives of the campaign, he also attempts to foresee and evaluate the situations that may develop as a result of his planned operations.

3-21. Planning Initial Operations

a. Initially, planning at theater level must consider such factors as base development, command and control facilities, and force structure. As tactical plans develop, these factors may require adjustment and different or increased resources may be required.

b. Unified command headquarters planning is accomplished in coordination with component force headquarters. The estimates of

subordinate headquarters are considered as an integral part of theater planning.

c. Theater forces are not always employed directly against the enemy's main forces; they may advance toward some locality containing the essentials of the enemy's national life, forcing him to decide whether to move to its defense or to abandon important territory or areas of significant military advantage.

d. The commander may elect to seize an objective that places the enemy in an unfavorable position for decisive battle. The commander may also elect to seize objectives that may prevent the enemy from employing his total combat power to deny the space to maneuver troops. He may also decide to electronically isolate certain units on the battlefield and preclude their ability to coordinate or communicate with superior subordinate or lateral commands or units. Enemy forces may be subject to defeat in detail if seizure of the selected objective requires the enemy force to redeploy to defend it or to use separate avenues of advance that are beyond mutual supporting distance of each other.

e. During the conduct of stability operations, a fixed line of contact is seldom defined, and the seizure of objectives or terrain may have little or no significance. Usually, the primary objective is an orientation on the population. Therefore, the need for timely and accurate intelligence as a basis for planning becomes increasingly important. These considerations are valid at all planning levels.

3-22. Effect on Component and Other Subordinate Commanders

Theater plans provide sufficient guidance for the component forces to conduct operations that insure unity of effort. Therefore, theater plans affect the subordinate commander by directing his efforts and defining the magnitude of his task in terms of area, operational scope, and combat service support requirements. Subordinate commanders normally do not prepare orders and plans to cover the entire time span/scope of the campaign plan. They plan in detail for those initial actions for which necessary information is available and which they may be called on to execute early. For undertakings occurring later in the campaign plan, they conduct long-range planning.

Doctrinal Recapitulation

- The Joint Chiefs of Staff are the principal military advisers to the President, the National Security Council, and the Secretary of Defense.
- The Chief of Staff, US Army is directly responsible to the Secretary of the Army for the efficiency of the Army, its state of readiness for military operations, and the plans therefor.
- Unified or specified commands are established on an area or functional basis.
- The chain of command for the strategic and operational direction of US forces runs from the President to the Secretary of Defense and through the Joint Chiefs of Staff to the commander of the unified command.
- The President exercises control and release of nuclear weapons through the military chain of command.
- The organization of a combined command, to include command relationships, is established by international treaty agreement.
- A subordinate unified command may be established by the commander of the unified command with the concurrence of or at the direction of the Joint Chiefs of Staff with the consent of the Secretary of Defense.
- A Joint Task Force may be established by the Secretary of Defense, unified command commander, specified command commander, or by the commander of an existing Joint Task Force.
- The mission assigned to a commander of the unified command is usually broad in nature and provides him great latitude in its development.
- Campaign plans are normally prepared to cover long-range strategic missions, while operation plans are used for those missions of short duration or of reduced scope.
- Initial plans at unified command level include base development, command and control facilities, force structure, and cover deception.
- Unified command plans provide sufficient guidance for the component forces to conduct operations and insure unity of effort.

CHAPTER 4

THEATER ARMY MISSION, ORGANIZATION, AND FUNCTIONS

Section I. GENERAL

4-1. Theater Army Mission

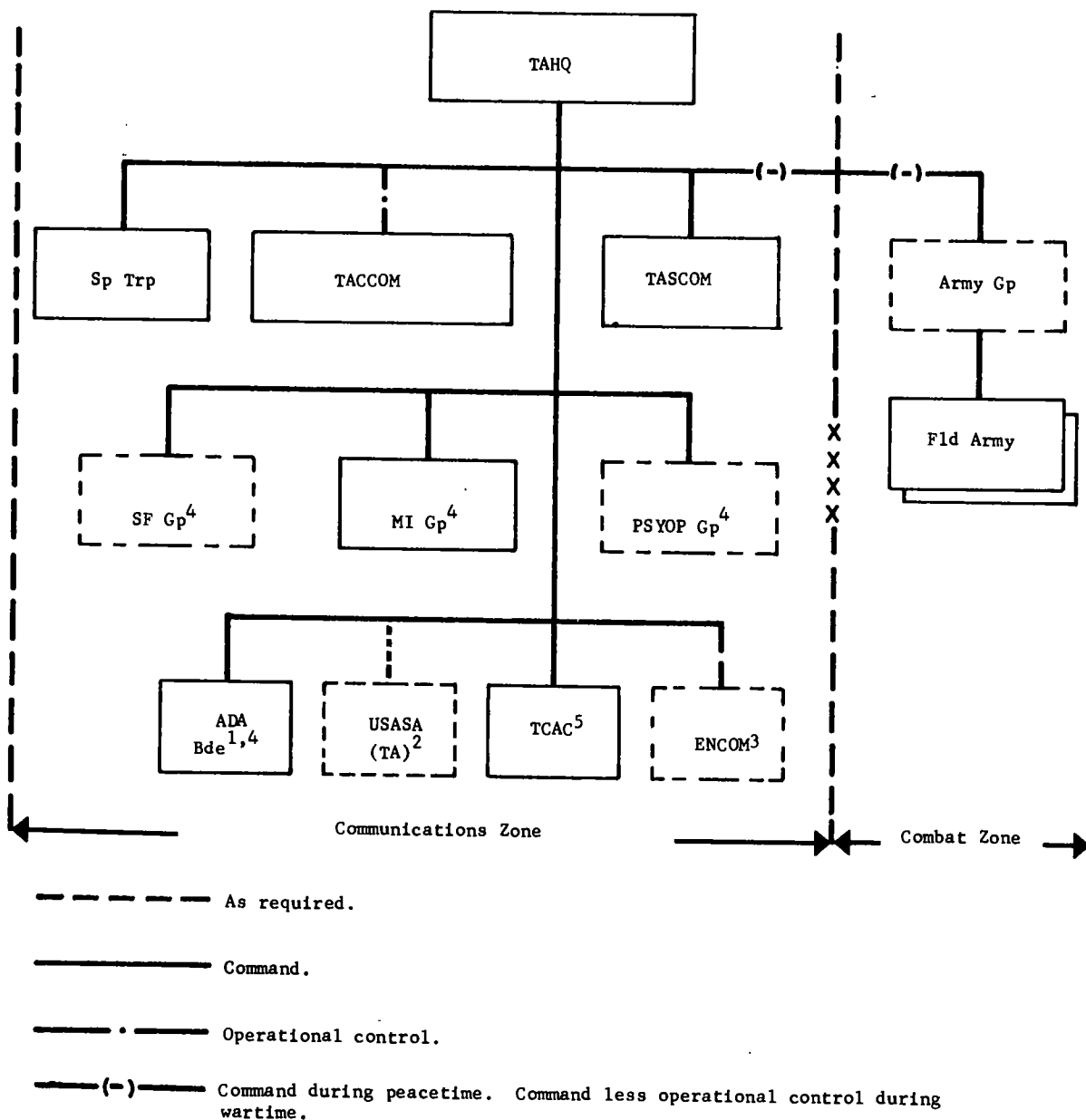
The theater army (TA) is the Army component of the unified command. Its mission is to organize, train, and provide US Army forces in support of operational requirements of the unified or combined command. This mission may include tactical operations, training, administration, combat service support, welfare, preparedness, and combat readiness and effectiveness of assigned Army forces and support of other forces, as directed. When assigned an operational tactical mission, theater army commander carries out the strategic plans and instructions of higher headquarters by issuing broad directives or letters of instructions to assigned combat forces.

4-2. Theater Army Organization

a. As a component of the unified command, the theater army does not duplicate efforts of higher and collateral headquarters or usurp

functions and prerogatives of subordinate headquarters.

b. Theater army normally consists of the headquarters elements necessary to provide command, a variable number of field armies or army groups, an assigned theater army support command (TASCOM), and an attached theater army communications command (TACCOM). Based on mission requirements, theater army may include an Army air defense brigade command, a civil affairs (CA) brigade command, a military intelligence (MI) group, a special forces (SF) group, a psychological operations (PSYOP) group, and other groups or commands as required (fig 4-1). The field army and TASCOM are on the same command level. The commanders of both organizations have the combat service support means needed to perform their mission in the combat zone and communications zone (COMMZ) respectively, subject to policy guidance and directives of the theater army commander.



¹May be designated as AD command.

²Provides support in accordance with AR 10-122.

³May operate directly under TA or TASCOM.

⁴During wartime, the commander of the unified or combined command. may retain these units directly under his command.

⁵Theater civil affairs command is assigned when required and the theater commander delegates civil affairs authority to the theater army.

Figure 4-1. Typed Theater Army Structure.

Section II. COMMAND RELATIONSHIPS

4-3. General

Except for the commander of the unified command and members of his joint staff, the senior US Army officer assigned to the unified command and qualified for command by Army

regulations is normally the theater army commander, unless another officer is so designated by competent authority. Only in an emergency and on a temporary basis is the theater army commander also the commander of the unified

command. When the commander exercises dual command, he uses separate and distinct staffs to exercise the functions of operational command and component command.

4-4. Relationships with the Commander of the Unified Command

a. The theater army commander makes recommendations to the commander of the unified command on the proper employment of the Army component and he accomplishes such operational missions as may be assigned by the commander of the unified command.

b. The US theater army commander is responsible within his command, as directed, for—

Internal administration and discipline, except where these functions are of joint interest or where the theater commander is affected.

Training in Army doctrine, techniques, and tactics.

Combat service support functions normal to the Army component, except as otherwise directed by higher authority.

Employment of forces assigned to his operational control by theater commander.

Army intelligence matters.

PSYOP matters.

Enemy prisoner of war and captured US military personnel policy and planning matters.

Civil affairs.

Army air defense as part of theater air defense.

Special Forces operations.

Special ammunition support.

Support of cover and deception and electronic warfare operations.

c. The theater army commander operates Army combat service support systems in accordance with Department of the Army instructions, subject to the directive authority of the theater commander. The theater commander's directive authority in the area of combat service support extends to the coordination of—

Acquisition, storage, movement, distribution, maintenance, evacuation, and disposition of materiel.

Movement and evacuation of personnel.

Acquisition or construction, maintenance, operation, and disposition of facilities.

Acquisition or furnishing of services.

4-5. Relationship With the Chief of Staff, US Army

The theater army commander communicates directly with the CofSA, on uni-Service matters relating to administration, personnel, training, logistics, communications, doctrine, and combat developments and on intelligence matters primarily of Army interest. The CofSA appoints the theater army commander.

4-6. Relationship with Collateral Commands

The theater army commander coordinates his operations with those of the Navy component, Air Force component, and other major subordinate commands of the unified command (fig 3-1 and 3-3). In a joint task force (JTF), the theater army commander provides combat service support to both the US Army component of the JTF and its other components as the commander of the unified command directs.

Section III. ADDITIONAL FUNCTIONS

4-7. Territorial Responsibility

The unified commander assigns geographic responsibility for the area required for conduct and support of ground force operations to the theater army commander. The theater army commander recommends to the commander of the unified command the division of this area into a combat zone and COMMZ and assigns geographic responsibility to the army group, field army commander or commanders and TASCOM commander respectively, in accordance with joint command arrangements. These commanders are responsible for rear area protection (RAP).

4-8. Intelligence

a. The theater army commander provides overall direction and coordination of the intelligence effort of Army forces under his operational control. This effort involves collecting and processing information and disseminating intelligence and counterintelligence, including technical, scientific and target intelligence. While he delegates the functions to his subordinate major commanders, the theater army commander, during peacetime, retains an intelligence group under his direct command to carry out theater army intelligence require-

ments. This organization also provides subordinate field armies and TASCOM with the intelligence required to supplement their organic intelligence capability. The theater army commander may assign operational control of the theater military intelligence organization to the theater army intelligence officer.

b. During wartime, the commander of the unified command may require that certain elements of the theater army intelligence organization be placed under the unified command control for execution of theater intelligence requirements. In these instances, the theater army commander has the task of organizing, training, and providing the required intelligence elements in support of the mission of the unified command and providing these elements with combat service support. Also during wartime the commander of the unified command assumes operational control of certain SIGINT activities. He may then wish to redirect their activities to EW support functions. In these instances the theater army commander has the responsibility for establishing and implementing his EW policy to subordinate commands and Army component commands as well as coordination of such policies with JCS and National Security Agency (NSA).

4-9. Combat Service Support

a. The theater army commander retains the overall control of combat service support operations to insure uniformity of the support effort within the theater. He exercises control by issuing appropriate policies, mission directives, broad planning and program guidance, allocations, and priorities for accomplishing the theater army mission. The theater army commander generally delegates authority and responsibility for executing the foregoing to the TASCOM and the field army commanders. TASCOM is responsible both for interzonal services and throughput shipments of supplies and personnel originating in the TASCOM area and for the use of allocated Air Force Tactical Air Command (TAC) and Military Airlift Command (MAC) aircraft. The MAC fleet of aircraft with augmentation by commercial aircraft provides the theater army with a rapid capability for the movement of critical and high-priority cargo. These aircraft are particularly useful in the implementation of the direct support supply system (DSS) for the shipment of supplies from theater oriented depot complexes in continental United States (CONUS) direct to oversea direct support (DS)/general

support (GS) units. Close liaison is necessary between the TASCOM and the field army support command (FASCOM), their higher headquarters, and their subordinate functional activities and units. The theater army commander provides for the exercise of technical supervision (including technical inspections and instructions) by combat service support commanders applicable to the force as a whole (supported and supporting forces) and is responsible for logistic readiness of Army equipment.

b. The theater army commander is responsible for Army construction and provision of real property maintenance activities (RPMA) support throughout the theater including that performed for other US Military Services and Government agencies and for support of allied forces as may be directed by joint, unified, or combined command commanders concerned. The theater army commander discharges his construction and RPMA responsibilities through the engineer command (ENCOM). Depending on availability of engineer resources, the magnitude and diversity of the engineer tasks, and the theater army commander's consideration of span of control, the ENCOM may operate under direct control of the theater army or under the TASCOM (para 4-16-4-19).

4-10. Theater Army in Stability Operations

a. The stability operations mission of theater army is to provide assistance, as specified by the commander of unified command, to requesting host countries to prevent or defeat insurgency. All forces assigned to the theater army components of a unified command are potential stability operations forces. Theater army organizations and units have a capability to perform in-country surveys; to plan for the advising, training, and supervision of host country forces in the performance of the combat, combat support, and combat service support aspects of internal defense and internal development programs; and to deploy combat service support, combat support, and combat forces to cope with deteriorating internal defense situations. US Army forces serve under the guidance of the Chief, US country team, and their efforts are integrated with those of other US Government agencies and services. Such agencies and services to include US Military are coordinated and integrated at national level by participation in the National Internal Defense Coordination Center (NIDCC). US forces' support is provided through area coordination centers (ACC) estab-

lished by host country at intermediate (regional, provincial, and district) and local levels. These combined civil/military headquarters (NIDCC/ACC) perform a twofold mission:

Provide integrated planning, coordination, and direction of all internal defense and internal development efforts.

Insure immediate, coordinated response to operational requirements.

b. FM 100-20 provides discussion on internal defense and internal development. FM 31-23 contains a discussion of stability operations.

4-11. Tactical Operations Center

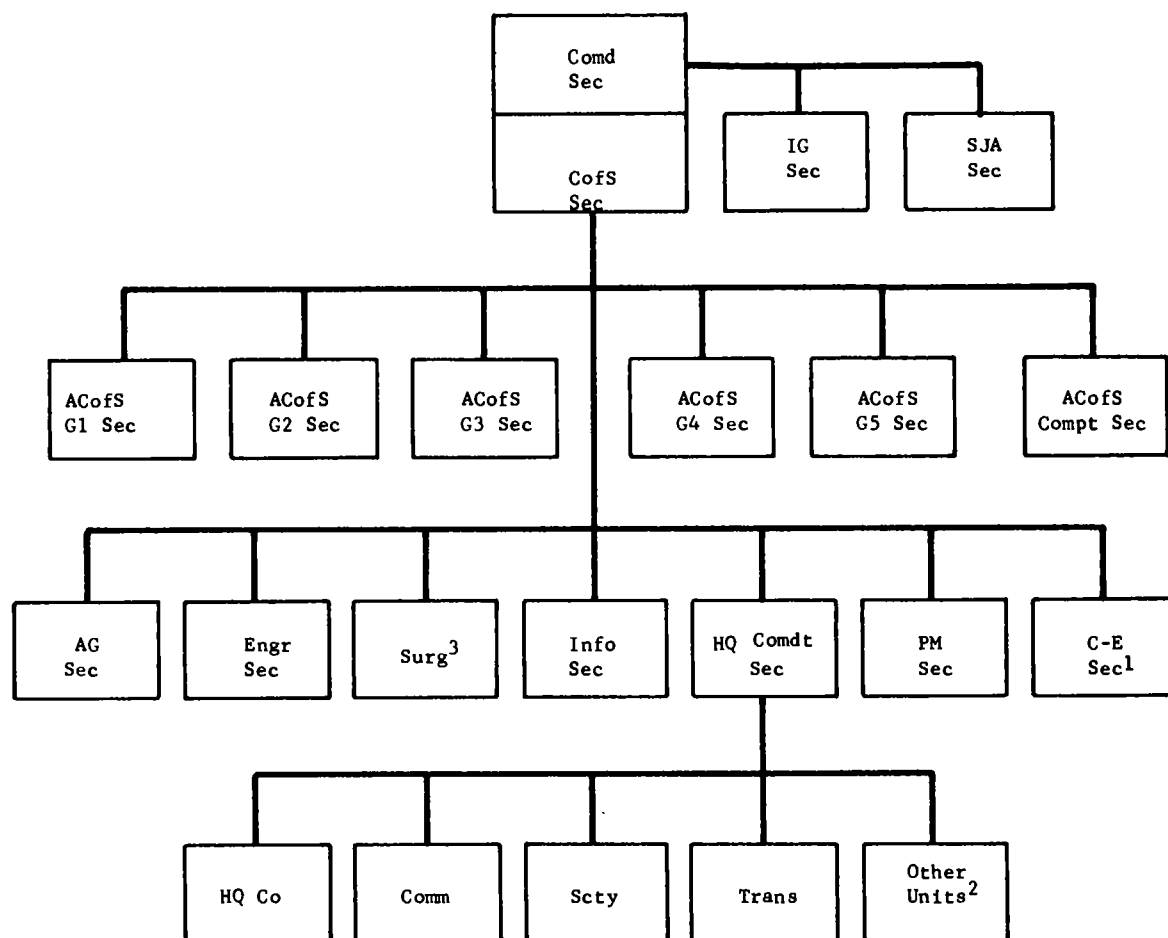
In most cases echelons above field army do not have a tactical operations center because they are engaged primarily in long-range planning and are not extensively involved in day-to-day operations. However, a command and control operations center (CCOC) or other similar command center is normally established to provide the commander with a high-speed communications link to the unified command headquarters, higher authorities and subordinate commands.

Section IV. THEATER ARMY HEADQUARTERS

4-12. Theater Army Headquarters Organization

The headquarters and headquarters company

(HHC), theater army, is a TDA unit and has no fixed organization. It is organized and staffed to meet the varied requirements of the theater



¹Communications-electronics staff officer. Also commands TAACOM.

²As required.

³Provided by and organic to medcom.

Figure 4-2. Type theater army headquarters.

staff officer training. In most cases the expansion of staff sections is sufficient to cope with organization. The commander can structure the organization to suit his mission and requirements. The number of spaces required depends on the size of the theater, environmental factors, level of conflict intensity, and desires of the commander (fig 4-2).

4-13. Theater Army Staff

a. The theater army headquarters (TAHQ) staff assists the commander in accomplishing his mission. It is organized to permit fragmentation of the headquarters and operation in separate locations. Staff activities concern policy planning and coordination rather than direction of operations. Similar functions are grouped and assigned to a staff to standardize

the enlarged activity occasioned by the increase of subordinate major commands, assigned mission, and the variation of conflict missions. Staff officers work in close coordination with their counterparts in the other Services and with the theater headquarters staff.

b. Other staff section functions, e.g., information officer, inspector general, and staff judge advocate, not integrated into the general staff, are performed either by separate staff sections or by administrative and technical service personnel assigned to the commander's personal staff. When the ENCOM is assigned to the theater army the ENCOM commander may be the theater engineer. The theater army staff officers rarely perform day-to-day operational functions; their primary concern is planning and policy formulation. FM 101-5 provides a discussion of staff officer functions.

Section V. AIR DEFENSE BRIGADE, THEATER ARMY

4-14 General

The theater army commander is responsible to the commander of the unified command for the employment of Army air defense resources. The control of air defense elements in the army group or field army areas is delegated to the army group or field army commander. The Air Force component commander coordinates and integrates the theater air defense effort through a theater air defense organization. The theater army commander's responsibilities include—

Providing the commander of the unified command with theater army air defense requirements in priority.

Allocating, organizing, and employing Army air defense means in accordance with theater operational plans.

Prescribing unit training, operating, and logistic and administrative procedures.

Planning, coordinating, and staging additional Army air defense forces into the theater of operations (TO).

4-15. Organization and Mission

a. In the combat zone, the regional air defense commander may delegate authority to the field

army commander for the control and operational employment of Army air defense means that are organic, attached, or assigned to the field army.

b. In the COMMZ, the air defense operational requirements, available units, and area organization govern the organization for theater army air defense. The major US Army air defense unit in the COMMZ, is the US Army ADA brigade, a subordinate command of theater army (fig 4-1). Exceptionally, an air defense command, theater army may be formed when administrative and logistic requirements exceed the capability of a brigade headquarters. The theater army commander's responsibility for these units is usually confined to command less operational control. The theater army headquarters staff is responsible for broad policy guidance concerning air defense priorities and allocation of resources. The air defense brigade commander has normal command responsibilities for training, administration, and combat service support of his forces and for operational missions as assigned. The TASCOT provides combat service support in response to the theater army air defense brigade commander's requirements.

Section VI. THEATER ARMY SUPPORT COMMAND

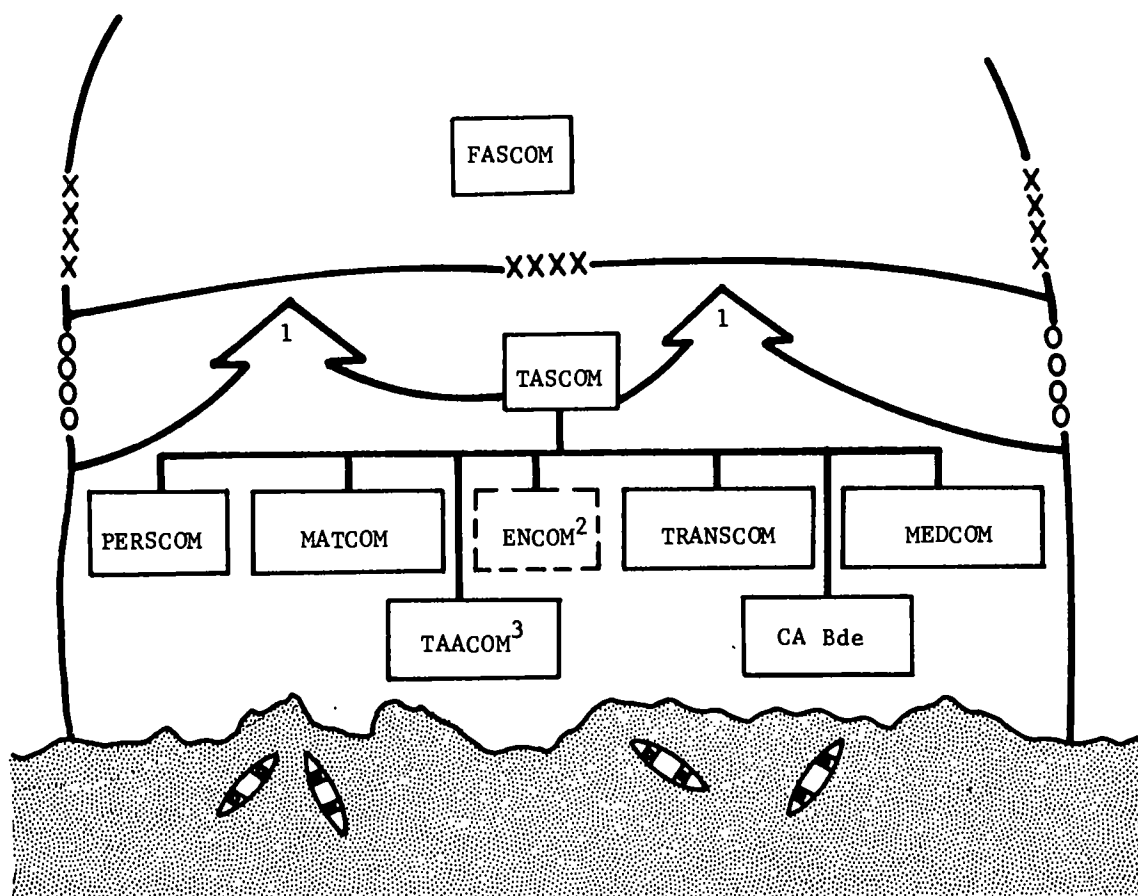
4-16. Mission

The TASCOT provides combat service support to Army and other designated forces in a theater of operations. Services provided are—

a. General support to the field army.

b. Direct and general support to the COMMZ.

c. Rear area protection (RAP) in the COMMZ. In addition, the theater army commander assigns to TASCOT responsibility for area emergency warning in the COMMZ.



¹General support combat service support to the combat zone.

²May be directly under TA control.

³Provide DS combat service support in the COMMZ.

Figure 4-8. TASCOM.

4-17. Basis

a. TASCOM, a major subordinate command of theater army, is assigned on the basis of one per theater army.

b. TASCOM headquarters accomplishes its mission through centralized control operations of its subordinate commands. The commands are self-sufficient, having the resources to perform their assigned missions. When a TASCOM headquarters is not provided, subordinate combat service support (CSS) units may operate directly under theater army.

4-18. Functions

a. TASCOM combat service support functions include services provided operating forces pri-

marily in the field of personnel, administrative and logistic service, construction, maintenance, supply, transportation and logistic services. Theater army headquarters provides TASCOM necessary policies, priorities, allocations, directives, and guidance to permit conduct of theater activities in the execution of assigned missions. The TASCOM commander, when delegated authority, may issue technical instruction to supported units of theater army and may conduct technical inspections thereof. He may further delegate authority to major subordinate commanders to perform these technical instructions and inspection functions.

b. The theater army commander assigns the TASCOM commander territorial responsibility

for the COMMZ and defines the elements and limits of this responsibility. The TASCOM commander further assigns the area responsibilities to the commander, theater army area command (TAACOM).

c. FM 54-7 and FM 100-10-series provide detailed discussions of the TASCOM.

4-19. Organization

A TASCOM (fig 4-3) may be composed of the following major subordinate units:

- a. Headquarters, TASCOM.
- b. Personnel command (PERSCOM).
- c. Materiel command (MATCOM).
- d. Engineer command (ENCOM). (May be directly under theater army control.)
- e. Transportation command (TRANSCOM).
- f. Medical command (MEDCOM).
- g. Theater army area command (TAACOM).

Section VII. THEATER ARMY COMMUNICATIONS

4-20. Theater Army Responsibilities

a. The theater army commander provides for communications services to Army elements and to other services and agencies as directed. The theater army assistant chief of staff, communications-electronics, plans and supervises the formulation and implementation of signal plans, policies, and procedures for installation, maintenance, operations, and management of Army communications services in the theater.

b. The manner of organizing and controlling communications for the combat zone and the COMMZ is different. The major difference between COMMZ and the combat zone communications, is that the combat communications are provided by signal units organically assigned to field army, corps, and divisions. The field army provides area communications system support to those subordinate elements not having organic area communications capability. In the COMMZ, communications systems are established by the theater army communications command.

4-21. Theater Army Communications Command

a. The theater army communications command (TACCOM) installs and operates the theater army communications system (TACS). The TACCOM commander also serves as the theater army communications-electronics staff officer. The TACCOM provides internal communications for headquarters and installations in the COMMZ that do not have organic communications elements; e.g. mission commands, theater army support command (TASCOM) and theater headquarters when Army is the proponent command.

b. The basis of allocation of the TACCOM is one per theater army. To provide the required flexibility, TACCOM is made up of building block units that can be added or deleted as the

situation requires. The organization of each TACCOM will be different because each will be tailored to support a specific force structure in a specific theater of operations.

4-22. Theater Army Communications System

The theater army communications system (TACS) consists of a multi-means, multi-axis, integrated network extending from the rear of the theater, through the COMMZ, and interfacing with the communications systems of the combat zone. The theater army communications system must also interface with the defense communications system (DCS) at theater access points. The theater army communications system, composed of long lines radio and cable trunking systems, communications centers, patching and switching facilities and multichannel access systems, varies in composition and magnitude from one theater to another depending on many operational, terrain and tactical considerations. Details on the TACCOM and the theater army communications system are contained in FM 11-23.

4-23. Communications Security Logistic Support

a. Organizational elements for providing communications security (COMSEC) logistic support in a theater of operations are the theater COMSEC logistic support center (TCLSC), the COMSEC logistic support center (CLSC), and the COMSEC logistic support unit (CLSU).

b. The TCLSC is the principal COMSEC logistic support facility in the theater. The TCLSC is an element of the TACCOM and, as such, is responsive to the Army component commander through the TACCOM commander.

c. The COMSEC CLSC provides COMSEC logistic support to a field army, or equivalent force, and other activities as directed; e.g., other

Services, the State Department, and allied commands. The CLSC is responsive to the field army commander through the field army C-E staff officer and is under the technical direction of the TCLSC.

d. The CLSU in a typical field army is an organic element of the CLSC on the basis of two per corps. It provides direct support (DS) and

general support (GS) and has a mobile maintenance capability. The CLSU may be established to meet variations in the typical theater or field army. It can be an organic element of a TCLSC or a separate unit for support on a geographical area basis. In the latter case, the CLSU may be an element of a TACCOM subordinate command but under the technical direction of the TCLSC.

Section VIII. MILITARY INTELLIGENCE GROUP, THEATER ARMY

4-24. General

The MI group supporting headquarters theater army provides intelligence and intelligence specialist support services that are beyond the organic capability of theater army subordinate commands or that can be centralized more effectively and efficiently. Subordinate theater army commands retain intelligence responsibilities and resources that are essential to their mission and whose assignment to the theater army reduces response time to a degree constituting an unacceptable risk. FM 30-9 provides the basic reference for the MI group and operations.

4-25. Organization and Functions

a. MI group, theater army provides personnel support to theater army for collecting and processing of intelligence information. The group is assigned to theater army headquarters and receives staff supervision from the theater army intelligence officer.

b. The theater army headquarters staff support section provides augmentation to the theater army G2 in the form of MI intelligence staff and production specialists, as required. This section may also provide army intelligence staff personnel to augment the intelligence staff section at theater. The theater army headquarters support element is commonly constructed through the use of MI cellular teams and personnel of the TOE 30-500 and TOE 30-600 series on the basis of the current and anticipated requirements of the command. Examples of MI specialists who may be included in this section are strategic intelligence and order of battle production specialists; censorship per-

sonnel; and intelligence, counterintelligence, and technical intelligence staff personnel. These personnel are employed directly within the theater army ACofS, G2, staff sections.

c. The relationship to other theater army and component commands follows:

The MI group, theater army operates in DS of theater army headquarters and in GS of the MI battalions assigned to the field army and the MI group, counterintelligence TAACOM/TASCOM. If the commander of the unified command establishes a joint intelligence organization, the MI group can provide the Army element.

The MI Group, theater army coordinates closely with comparable intelligence units of other Service component commands to provide for the timely exchange of intelligence information, consolidation of appropriate operations, and the elimination of conflicts and duplication.

The MI group, counterintelligence, TAACOM/TASCOM, provides MI specialist support for TASCOM units and all Army units and installations, including the theater army headquarters in the COMMZ. The group is responsible for conducting personnel security investigations of Army personnel and for conducting counterintelligence operations in support of the TAACOM RAP mission.

The MI units assigned to theater army, field army, and TASCOM support those commands in the exercise of their command intelligence responsibilities. Although the three echelons establish working-level coordination in many of their activities, they operate under the staff supervision of their respective command intelligence officers.

Section IX. CIVIL AFFAIRS BRIGADE, THEATER ARMY

4-26. General

The commander of the unified command may delegate CA authority for the theater to the

theater army commander. The theater army commander then determines the method of conducting theater CA operations and the organi-

zation to support that method. The theater army commander may delegate CA authority for the combat zone to the field army commander or commanders and for the COMMZ to the theater army support commander. The CA brigade is normally assigned to the TASCOM and FASCOM and they are delegated CA authority. The TASCOM commander may further delegate CA authority to the TAACOM commander in

which case he also attaches necessary CA units to the TAACOM.

4-27. Mission

The CA brigade assists the parent headquarters in planning, coordinating, directing, and supervising CA operations and provides CA elements to subordinate commands to assist in executing their CA responsibilities.

Section X. THE SPECIAL FORCES GROUP

4-28. General

The theater army organization usually will include a US Army Special Forces (SF) group. When a theater unconventional warfare (UW) command is established, the SF group functions as the Army component of the command. The SF group is the major table of organization and equipment (TOE) unit within the US Army SF that provides command, control, administration, and support for assigned strategic or tactical missions and provides flexible response. It can undertake a variety of tasks and missions, in many modes and configurations, under circumstances and in environments not customarily envisioned for regular forces, and, most importantly, in all levels of conflict. SF participation in operations may be either in a primary or supporting role in conjunction with other forces or agencies. Deployment for operations may involve only selected individuals or detachments with specific capabilities, or it may require one or more SF groups. The SF group establishes the special forces operational base (SFOB) in friendly territory as required. FM 31-21 and FM 31-21A provides discussion of SF operations.

4-29. Mission

As a multipurpose force, the US Army SF group must be prepared for a commitment to any mission within its capability. These missions are—

Plan and conduct unconventional warfare operations.

Plan, conduct, and support stability operations.

Plan and conduct direct action missions which are peculiar to Special Forces due to their organization, training, equipment and psychological preparation.

Plan and conduct advisory and training activities in stability operation.

4-30. Capabilities

SF possess specific capabilities to include—

Infiltrating and exfiltrating specified areas by air, land, or sea.

Surviving and operating in remote area/ and hostile environments for long periods with minimum external direction and support.

Planning and conducting military operations to include developing, organizing, equipping, training, and directing indigenous forces in guerrilla warfare.

Participating in evasion and escape operations or supporting them.

Participating in other UW missions in rural or urban areas, either unilaterally or in conjunction with indigenous resistance forces.

Training, advising, and assisting indigenous military or paramilitary forces, to include operational, logistic, and fiscal support.

Participating in reconnaissance and surveillance missions in remote or hostile areas, to include long-range patrols.

Plan and direct deep penetration missions.

Attacking critical strategic targets and target acquisition in deep penetration missions.

Conducting training for US personnel in SF operational techniques that have utility in conventional force operations.

Selected independent operations of a sensitive or critical nature when directed by higher authority.

Assisting in the collection of intelligence through normal functions or actively engaging in intelligence collection missions when intelligence collection personnel are attached or assigned to the group.

Section XI. THEATER ARMY PSYCHOLOGICAL OPERATIONS GROUP

4-31. General

The theater army commander implements PSYOP through the supporting PSYOP group. The group formulates plans in accordance with the theater commander's guidance.

4-32. Mission

The mission of the US Army PSYOP organization is to—

Plan and conduct PSYOP in support of military operations.

Support the attainment of US national objectives abroad.

Be prepared to conduct such operations unilaterally or in support of, or in coordination with, other military Services and other US Government agencies.

4-33. Capabilities and Functions

a. The PSYOP organization provides for support to the TA, field army, and other commands or agencies of the government within the theater as required.

The team AC (group) is the largest of the three command and control units and is a flexible organization designed to assist commanders at theater in planning and conducting psychological operations.

The team AB (battalion) is a light mobile organization designed for employment at field army and corps, and it can aid the commander by implementing policy, planning, programing, and producing propaganda.

The team AA (company) is a small command and control unit and is designed to provide personnel for support of PSYOP activities at corps and division or in other areas when a small composite unit is required.

b. Operational teams are assigned to the command and control teams at each level in the numbers and the types desired according to operational requirements. The cellular structure of the PSYOP unit provides a flexibility for adding a mix of teams that permits it to accomplish an assigned mission in any given situation.

Section XII. MAJOR SUBORDINATE COMMANDS IN THE COMBAT ZONE

4-34. Army Group

a. The army group, a major subordinate command of theater army, usually is established only in a large theater of operations where the ground force comprises two or more field armies.

b. In a theater of operations in which US Army units are a part of a joint or combined force, the army group may be under the OPCON of theater army or function under the operational direction of a superior unified or combined command headquarters.

c. Chapter 6 provides discussion of army group organization and functions in detail.

b. In small theaters, the field army or independent corps may be the Army component of the theater. In such cases, the concepts of organization, mission, and functions outlined in this chapter apply to the smaller theater, modified as necessary to satisfy the requirements of a particular theater. When a field army or corps is the major Army component of a theater, its normal preoccupations with the combat mission may prevent the assignment of theater army responsibilities. In that case, the commander of the unified command establishes a small theater army headquarters. When the field army or corps has theater army responsibilities, the theater headquarters exercises tactical as well as strategic direction.

4-35. Field Army or Independent Corps

a. If the theater army commander does not establish an army group, he may establish a field army or an independent corps as a major subordinate command of theater army.

c. Chapter 7 provides discussion of the organization, functions, and operations of the field army.

Section XIII. OTHER MAJOR UNITS THAT MAY BE ASSIGNED OR ATTACHED TO THEATER ARMY

4-36. General

Other major units may be assigned or attached to theater army as required to accomplish the commander's mission, the existing condition

within the spectrum of war, the geographical area assigned to theater army, and existing unique combat service support requirements.

4-37. US Army Security Agency Units

The USASA theater army and the USASA (army group) are organized under TDA and provide support as specified by AR 10-122. Their composition varies with mission and support command requirements. A USASA group (field army) is organized under TOE and attached to the field army that it supports. FM 32-10 provides details on the organization and functions of USASA units.

4-38. Theater Army Finance and Accounting Element

Each theater army headquarters is authorized one central finance and accounting element to perform the combined duties of an operating agency and of an installation finance and accounting office. The element operates under the staff supervision and technical control of the ACoS Comptroller assigned to the staff of the theater army commander.

Doctrinal Recapitulation

- The theater army commander may be assigned an operational tactical mission to implement the strategic plans of higher headquarters.
- The senior US Army officer assigned to the unified command is ordinarily designated the theater army commander.
- The commander of the unified command assigns geographic responsibility for the area required for conduct and support of ground forces operations to the theater army commander.
- The theater army commander retains the overall control of combat service support operations to insure uniformity of the support effort within the theater.
- The Air Force component commander coordinates and integrates the theater air defense effort through a theater air defense organization.
- The theater army support command provides combat service support to Army forces in a theater of operations and to other designated forces.
- The theater army communications system, operated by theater army communication command, interconnects the organic tactical communications system of the major theater army maneuver forces, the theater army headquarters and Defense Communications System.
- In small theaters, the field army or independent corps may be the Army component of the theater.

CHAPTER 5

ARMY COMPONENT PLANNING

(STANAG 2099, 3134, and SEASTAG 2099)

5-1. General

a. Army component planning supports the commander of the unified command plans. Consequently, much of the discussion in chapter 3 relates to Army component planning and is necessary guidance in such planning.

b. This chapter outlines the planning and operational responsibilities of Army component forces in a US theater of operations (TO).

In peacetime, the theater army (TA) commander usually is responsible for command and operational control of all theater army forces.

In wartime, the responsibility for tactical planning and operations of forces in the combat zone normally is retained by the commander of the unified command. However, the commander of the unified command may delegate this responsibility to the commander of a subordinate unified command or to the senior commander of Army combat forces in the combat zone.

c. The planning discussed in this chapter is divided and often parallel between the theater army (army component) commander and the commander who is assigned control of army forces in the combat zone, hereafter referred to as commander, army combat forces. In that case the two commanders develop parallel and mutually supporting plans in their respective areas of responsibility. *The commander of Army combat forces in a theater may be any of the following: independent corps commander, field army commander, army group commander, or senior land force commander.*

The theater army commander is responsible to the theater commander for planning and operations within the communications zone (COMMZ) and for coordinating plans and operations to provide combat service support to Army forces in the theater.

The commander of Army combat forces is the tactical commander of US Army elements in the combat zone. He is responsible for tactical operations, planning, and the coordination required to accomplish his mission.

5-2. Information and Intelligence

a. Higher headquarters keeps the field commanders advised of pertinent political, economic, psychological and military information of potential enemies to include ground, air, and naval order of battle; enemy capabilities; and probable courses of action. Field commanders require such information and intelligence to insure the constant preparation of forces under their command to cope successfully with changes in the strategic and tactical situation. *All intelligence agencies focus on obtaining early warning of impending hostile action and deception action efforts.* Commanders of Army combat forces base their plans on intelligence provided by both higher headquarters and intelligence agencies within their respective forces.

b. The missions of intelligence agencies of Army combat forces during wartime are to obtain complete information of the hostile forces confronting them or those capable of intervening in current or planned operations as well as provide a data base to support planning of electronic counter measure (ECM) and electronic counter counter measure (ECCM) functional activities. They must also obtain information concerning the weather, the terrain, and the population and its institutions in areas of actual and projected operations. Correct evaluation and interpretation of this information and its integration with that provided by the higher headquarters assist in providing a sound basis for planning and executing operations. They may also be used to channel false information into enemy intelligence sources in support of cover and deception operations.

5-3. Basis of Planning

The commander of the unified command assigns missions, which are a part of the theater campaign plan, to the commander of Army combat forces.

5-4. Estimates

a. The commander of Army combat forces on

the basis of assigned theater missions prepares written estimates to determine the best course of action for conducting the campaign and accomplishing each specific mission that forms a part of the campaign. *Estimates are normally written above the division level.* Having determined the best course of action, the commander of Army combat forces prepares an analysis of the forces, the materiel, and the support required to carry it out. This analysis of requirements is coordinated with the theater army commander when required, who utilizes the analysis in determining total theater requirements for Army resources. *These requirements will be the basis for determining the allocation of Army forces and resources to the theater by the Department of Defense (DOD) through the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) and, in turn, by the Department of the Army (DA).*

b. When the estimated requirements exceed the allocations, the theater army commander may recommend to the commander of the unified command—

A change in the theater army troop, special weapon, and combat service support allocations.

A change in the theater army mission with respect to scope or time phasing or objectives.

The acceptance of a greater calculated risk on certain missions.

A change in the type and the amount of support that theater or strategic Navy and Air Force forces furnishes to Army forces.

A change in support that theater army furnishes to Navy or Air Force component forces.

Submission of requirements for the Army, quick reaction capability (QRC) program to respond to when specific electronic threats are identified.

c. When force requirements exceed authorizations, the commander will identify the force shortfall to the Department of the Army with a detailed impact statement for possible resolution.

5-5. Scope of Planning

a. The commanders of Army combat forces and theater army are primarily supervisors, planners, and coordinators, who decentralize the more detailed aspects of combat and combat service support operations to their subordinate commanders.

b. The commanders of Army combat forces and theater army base their planning on the unified command strategic concept. These commanders must be aware of the unified command

commander's strategic concept for the entire military campaign and also the strategic objectives.

c. The commander of Army combat forces coordinates his plan for ground combat with the other Services before publication to subordinate echelons. The commanders of Army combat forces and theater army analyze the overall mission and visualize the major tactical and logistic operations necessary to accomplish the assigned mission. They relate what is strategically desirable to what is tactically and logistically possible in terms of the capabilities of field armies and their required support. This relationship includes consideration of other Services' modes of transportation to provide the troop and materiel lift required, as well as tactical support.

5-6. Operational Directives

Prior to issuing directives for an operation, the commanders of Army combat forces and theater army review the original estimates and detail plans for the operation; if necessary, revised directives are made and issued to their respective subordinate commanders.

5-7. Coordination with Other Commands

a. The theater army commander maintains close liaison with the Navy and the Air Force component commanders. The theater army commander coordinates combat service support plans and other operational plans as required with those of the other Service components before the issuance of orders.

b. Chapters 6, 7, and 8 cover planning at army group, field army, and corps respectively.

5-8. Tactical Air Support

Tactical air support missions are normally executed by fighter, reconnaissance, and airlift aircraft of the Air Force component; however, the Navy and the Marine Corps may provide tactical air support to the Army component under certain conditions (para 5-10). *Tactical air support operations include close air support, tactical air reconnaissance, and tactical airlift.*

a. *Close air support* by non-army aviation aircraft are air attacks against hostile targets that are near friendly ground forces. Detailed integration of each close support mission with the fire and movement of those forces is required. Close air support strikes are controlled by an element of the tactical air control system

(TACS) operating with the supported maneuver unit.

b. Tactical air reconnaissance is the use of tactical aircraft to obtain information on terrain, weather, and the disposition, composition, movement, installations, lines of communications, and electronic and communication emissions of enemy forces. Tactical air reconnaissance provides direct support to Army tactical operations. It includes systematic and random observation of ground battle areas, targets, and airspace sectors by visual, optical, electronic, or other sensory devices.

c. Tactical airlift is the air movement of personnel and cargo by tactical air forces available to the commander of the unified command. It is part of the delivery link to the battlefield. Tactical airlift operations include air movement of personnel, supplies, and equipment; aeromedical evacuation; parachute operations; and special warfare support operations.

5-9. Allocation of Tactical Air Support Resources

a. The commander of the unified command apportions his tactical air resources to each of the combat functions of counterair, air interdiction, and *tactical air support*. His decision is based, in part, on the recommendations of the component commanders.

The Army component commander bases his apportionment recommendations on review and analysis of the air support requirements of subordinate commands. Only those requirements that cannot be accomplished by Army aviation or field artillery resources available at the command concerned are forwarded for consideration.

The Air Force component commander bases his apportionment recommendations on his mission, the enemy air threat, availability of resources, and the requirements of subordinate commands.

b. After approval, the Army component commander allocates most of his apportioned tactical air support sorties to subordinate commands. This allocation is expressed as a specific number of sorties. The Army component commander informs the Air Force component commander of the number of sorties allocated to each subordinate Army command. Subordinate field army commanders ordinarily use a portion of the allocated tactical air support sorties to accomplish preplanned requests and suballocate the remainder to lower echelons to meet immediate requirements. Chapters 7 and 8 and FM 100-26 contain additional details on the air-ground operations system (AGOS).

5-10. Navy and Marine Corps Operations

a. The Navy and Marine Corps have primary interest and responsibility in amphibious operations and ground operations incident to the prosecution of a naval campaign, including air operations relative thereto. FM 31-10, FM 31-11, FM 31-12, and FM 61-100 provide discussions of Army participation in amphibious operations. FM 31-12 provides a discussion of the fundamental doctrine relative to Army shore-to-shore operations.

b. The Navy and Marine Corps may, as a collateral mission, participate in air operations incident to a ground campaign. Usually, the Air Force provides the preponderance of the air effort; Navy and Marine Corps forces may assist in this effort.

c. If the Navy or Marine Corps forces provide the preponderance of the air effort in support of ground operations, the Navy or Marine air commander normally directs the total air effort and conducts air-ground operations in accordance with their own system for tactical air direction and control. This system parallels the Army air-ground system.



CHAPTER 6

ARMY GROUP

(STANAG 2099 and SEASTAG 2099)

6-1. General

This chapter pertains to a US army group composed of US Army forces operating in a theater of operations (TO). Responsibility for directing US ground force operations may be retained by the unified command commander or delegated to the commander of a subordinate unified command. This responsibility may also be delegated to the commander of the Army combat forces (para 5-1). The principles discussed herein also apply to an army group containing allied units or operating under the direction of a combined force headquarters.

6-2. Organization

a. The army group consists of a headquarters and those units necessary for command, communications, operations, intelligence, and administrative support; two or more field armies; and, in some situations, separate corps and/or separate divisions (fig 6-1).

b. The army group headquarters plans and conducts tactical operations. It performs the staff action necessary to translate the operational directives received into definitive tactical actions for subordinate unit execution. *The army group headquarters is primarily a tactical echelon of command with limited combat service support responsibilities.*

c. The army group commander determines the composition and the strength of the forces required based on his plans for conducting the campaign and accomplishing each of the basic missions that make up the campaign, the mission assigned to the army group, the characteristics of the area of operations, and enemy capabilities and probable courses of action.

6-3. Command

a. The Department of the Army or the Army component commander designates the army group commander.

b. The army group commander normally has territorial responsibility for the combat zone. This responsibility includes rear area protection (RAP), highway management, traffic

control, air defense, and civil affairs (CA) coordination. The army group commander, in turn, may assign this territorial responsibility to the field army commanders.

6-4. Army Group Headquarters

a. Army group headquarters is a table of distribution and allowances (TDA) unit, organized for a specific operation or campaign.

b. The headquarters of an army group is echeloned; it has a relatively small rear echelon that is concerned primarily with providing administrative support to the main echelon. The army group commander may organize a tactical command post based on the immediacy of tactical requirements and the adequacy of the communication system.

c. Command communication links between army group headquarters and its major subordinate headquarters are provided by the theater army communications system (TACS). Internal communications for army group headquarters are provided by an attached Theater Army Communication Command (TACCOM) signal operations company, medium headquarters.

6-5. Staff

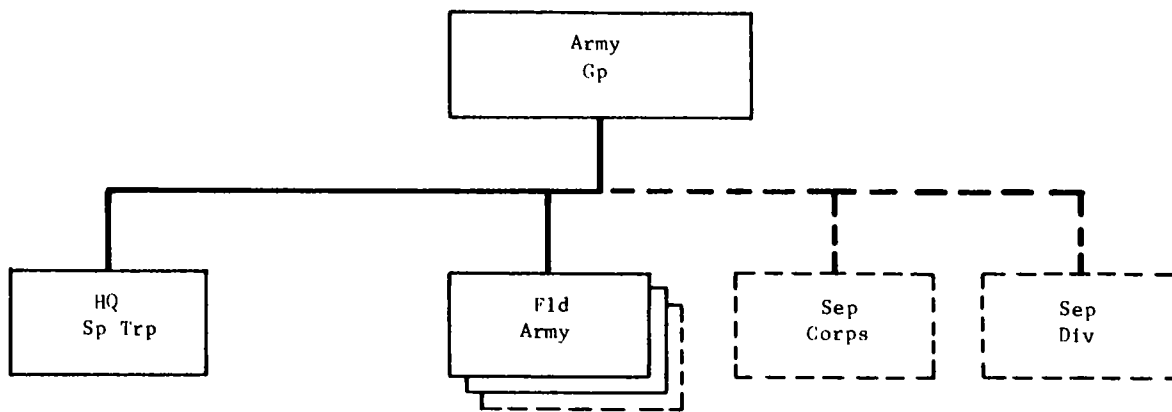
a. Army group headquarters uses the US Army general staff organization. FM 101-5 provides guidance on staff organization, procedures, and responsibilities of the general staff. The army group general staff provides policy, control, coordination, and direction for personnel and administration, intelligence, operations, logistics, psychological operations and civil affairs.

b. Figure 6-2 provides a type organization of an army group headquarters.

6-6. Strategic and Tactical Functions

The strategic and tactical functions of the army group headquarters are to—

Translate broad strategic plans and instructions into operational plans for tactical



LEGEND

-----As required.

Figure 6-1. Type army group.

execution by the subordinate units, usually field armies.

Direct all ground force operations within the boundaries of the army group.

Provide guidance for the conduct of future operations to its major subordinate commands.

Assign responsibilities for the execution of tasks to major subordinate commands.

6-7. Combat Service Support Functions

a. The army group is primarily a tactical unit and, as such, does not operate combat service support installations. Its headquarters is not in the automated system for combat service support. The methods employed by army group headquarters to discharge combat service support functions are to—

Direct field army (armies) to conform to group-established allocations and priorities when transmitting requirements to theater army support command (TASCOM).

Recommend allocations and priorities to the theater army headquarters (TAHQ), which, in turn, directs TASCOM headquarters to restrict acceptance of field army requirements as necessary.

b. Army group—

Establishes priorities for supplies and credits for its assigned and attached units.

Establishes priorities for movements and insures adequate movements control and traffic control.

Establishes priorities for the allocation of replacements to major subordinate commands.

Allocates available combat service support troops to major subordinate commands.

Usually controls the allocation of ammuni-

tion and other items or services to major subordinate commands in accordance with assigned tactical missions.

Insures that subordinate units are adequately supported.

Estimates the overall combat service support requirements to support army group operations and recommends the allocation of appropriate means.

Assigns territorial responsibility to major subordinate commanders and recommends the location of the field army rear boundaries.

6-8. Planning and Conducting Operations

a. The army group prepares plans for its operations. Plans include the—

Assignment of zones of action or sectors of responsibility to the field armies and other major subordinate elements.

Army group commander's concept of operation to include cover and deception.

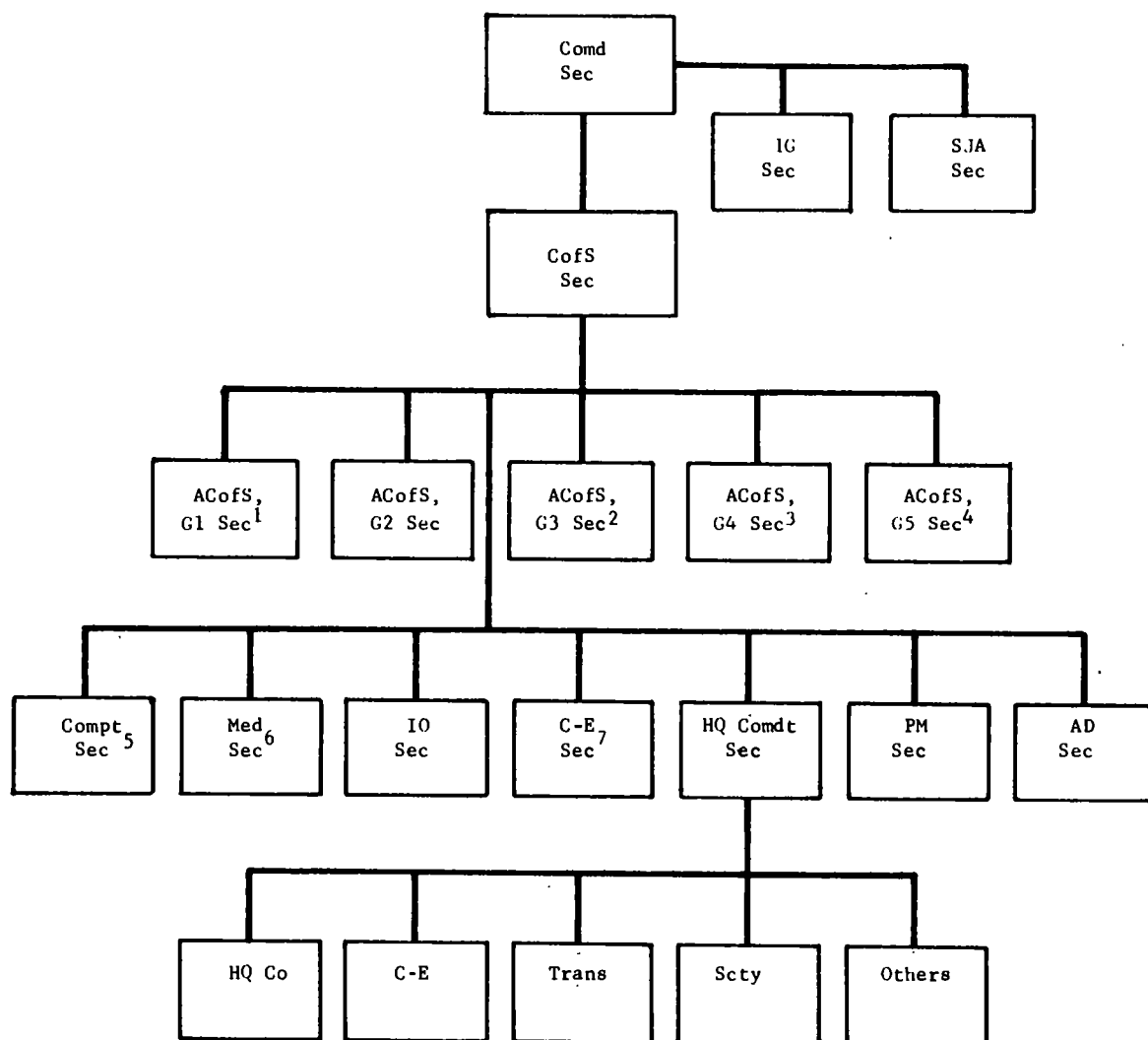
Allocation of means to the field armies.

Assignment of broad missions and objectives to field armies and other major subordinate elements.

Necessary measures for the coordination of the movements and efforts of the major elements of the army group.

The army group commander publishes orders to the field armies in letters of instructions. The field army commanders are responsible for development of the more detailed operational plans for the execution of the army group plans.

b. During the conduct of current operations, the army group plans for operations to be conducted weeks or months in the future. In its operations, the army group uses all the per-



¹ Includes AG and chaplain.

² Includes CBR, EW, avn.

³ Includes engineer, ordnance.

⁴ Includes civil affairs, psychological operations.

⁵ As required.

⁶ Provided by organic to med. bde.

⁷ May be included in G3.

Figure 6-2. Type army group headquarters.

sonnel and materiel resources under its control. When required, the army group may dispatch forces to the communications zone (COMMZ) to assist in the conduct of RAP operations.

6-9. Army Group Reserve

a. The retention of a maneuver element in army group reserve depends on the army group commander's tactical plan, missions assigned to the field armies, the characteristics of the area of operations, the availability of friendly forces, and the enemy capabilities and probable courses of action. *Because of the lack of forces*

to form reserves at army group, the army group does not normally retain a maneuver element in reserve. Newly arrived units in the theater or units being rehabilitated and retrained may be the army group reserve.

b. Army group retains a reserve of nuclear weapons from the assignment that it receives from the theater army. Army group generally integrates such employment with the interdiction mission of the tactical air force.

c. Army group may also retain a portion of its allocated tactical air support in reserve.



11
12



13
14



CHAPTER 7 FIELD ARMY

(STANAG 2079, 2082, 2099, and 2104; SEASTAG 2079, 2082, and 2099;
SOLOG 48, 49, and 130)

Section I. GENERAL

7-1. Introduction

a. This chapter pertains to a US field army composed of US Army units operating—

Under a US army group.

Directly under US theater army (TA).

Directly under the unified command.

Directly under a subordinate unified command.

b. The principles discussed herein also apply to a field army containing allied units or operating under the direction of a combined force headquarters.

7-2. Organization

a. The field army is a tactical and administrative organization composed of a headquarters, certain organic army troops, service support troops, a variable number of corps, and a variable number of divisions.

b. The composition of a field army is not fixed; however, TOE 51-1 prescribes the organization of the field army headquarters and headquarters company (HHC). Units assigned or attached to the field army by higher headquarters may either be further assigned or attached to the corps.

c. The type and the number of troop units assigned or attached to the field army depend on the mission, the characteristics of the area of operations, the availability of units, and the contemplated operation. For example, a field army deployed in a jungle area, savanna, or a cultivated or an industrial area in a temperate

zone or arctic area would be organized for optimum operations in the respective area.

d. The overall combat power of a field army is not limited to that provided by the attached or assigned Army units. Supporting forces of the Army and other Services naturally strengthens this combat power.

e. Figure 7-1 depicts a type field army.

7-3. Field Army Headquarters and Staff

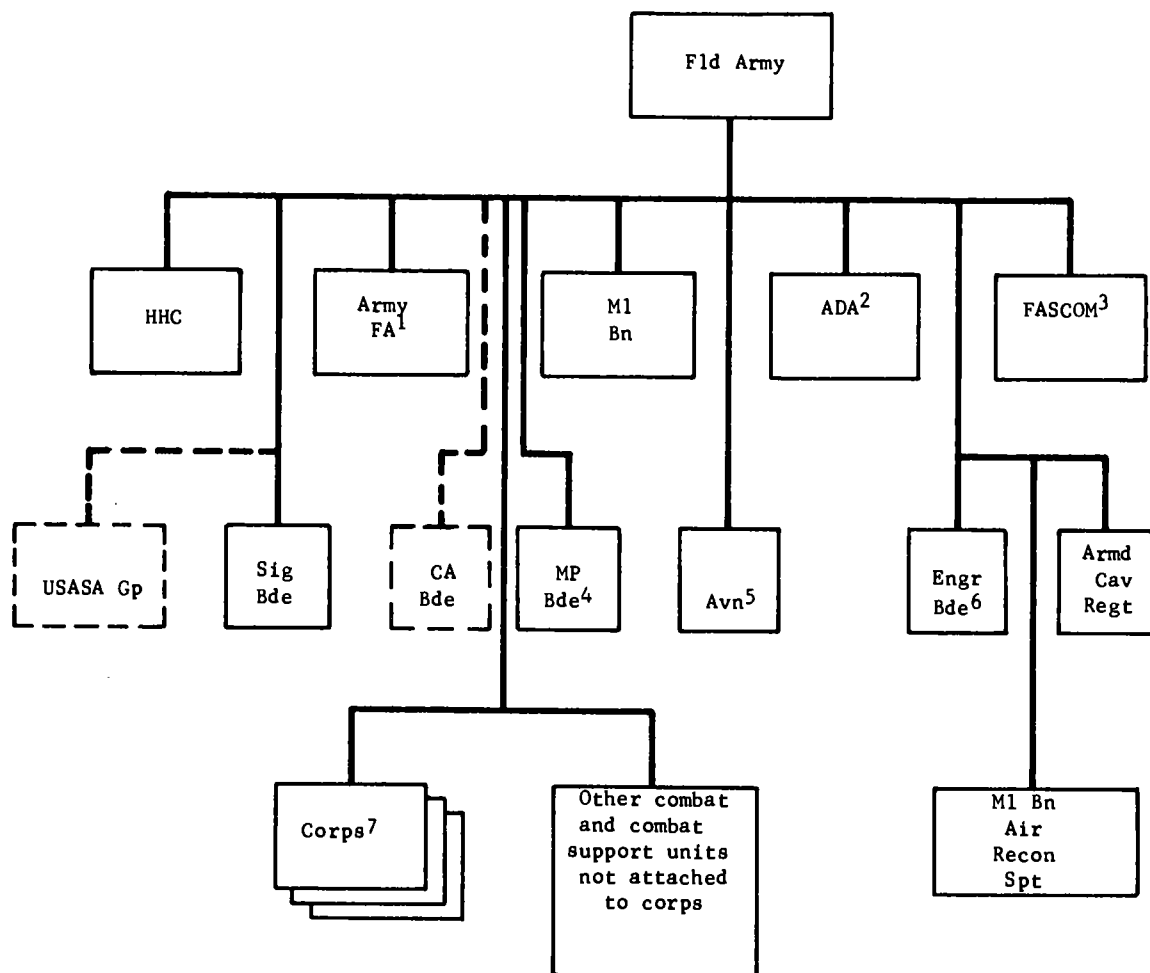
a. TOE 51-1 provides the organization for the field army headquarters (fig 7-2). The field army headquarters may be augmented as required by the existing situation.

b. During combat operations, the field army headquarters consists of a main and a rear echelon. The main echelon consists of a main command post and an alternate command post. If necessary, the commander may also establish a tactical command post. The rear echelon primarily is concerned with the provision of combat service support. FM 101-5 provides a discussion of the echelonment of headquarters.

c. Field army headquarters uses the US Army general staff organization. FM 101-5 provides guidance on staff organization, procedures, and responsibilities.

7-4. Field Army Tactical Operations Center

To assist in coordinating current operations, the field army commander may establish a field army tactical operations center (FATOC). FM 101-5 provides a discussion of the FATOC.



LEGEND

----- Attached as required.

¹Army arty section plus FA gp HQ and bns not attached to corps.

²HHC, ADA bde, plus ADA gp HQ and bns not attached to corps.

³For organization of FASCOM, see figure 7-5.

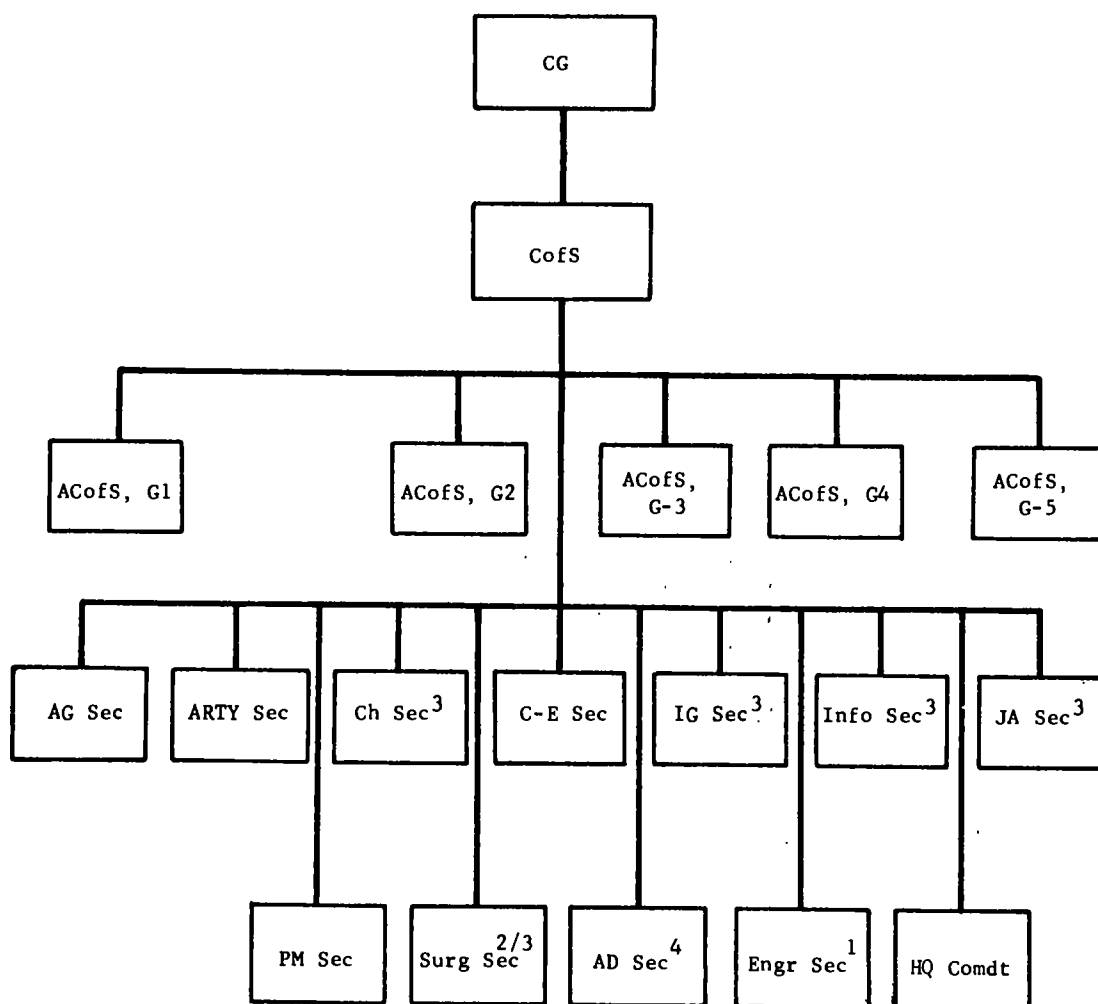
⁴Assigned one per fld army and may be attached to FASCOM.

⁵Avn co assigned. Other elements attached as required.

⁶HHC, engr bde, plus engr combat gps, and engr topo bn, army.

⁷For organization of a typical corps, see figure 8-1.

Figure 7-1. Type field army.



¹Provided by and organic to engr. bde.

²Provided by and organic to med. bde.

³Direct access to CG as a personal staff officer as required.

⁴Personnel and equipment provided from other TOE.

Figure 7-2. Type field army headquarters.

Section II: PLANNING

7-5. General

a. Field army planning supports the plans of the next higher headquarters—the army group, a joint task force (JTF) headquarters, the unified command, US theater army, or a combined force headquarters. Keeping in mind the next higher commander's anticipated plans for future operations, the field army commander advises his major subordinate commanders of his tentative plans. This procedure allows the sub-

ordinate commanders to initiate their own plans and provides for continuity of planning.

b. Field army projects its planning well beyond current operations. While one operation (or phase of the higher echelon campaign) is progressing, the field army staff plans the next two or three operations or phases.

c. Planning at field army requires continuous and reliable intelligence as to the strengths, dispositions, composition, and probable courses

of action of hostile forces. The field army commander employs all the information-gathering agencies available to him to secure information concerning the enemy forces opposing his command as well as information of terrain, weather, local civilian attitudes, and resources available within his area of operations. These agencies also secure information of those enemy forces located in other areas but capable of affecting the execution of the planned field army operation.

7-6. Missions

The field army receives its mission from higher headquarters in a letter of instructions (LOI). The mission usually is broad in nature and permits the field army commander latitude in its accomplishment. The field army commander must make a thorough analysis of his mission to determine whether the mission contains additional tasks that the LOI did not specifically delineate but that he must accomplish if he is to fulfill his overall mission.

7-7. Command and Staff Actions

a. The sequence of command and staff action in planning field army operations is similar to that at lower echelons and follows the procedures outlined in FM 101-5. Reference in this manual to the commander's concept of operation is specifically directed to paragraph 3a of the operation order (OPORD), which contains a statement of the commander's tactical plan and visualization concerning the progression or flow of the operation.

b. Following the analysis of his mission, the field army commander issues his planning guidance to his staff as a basis for the written staff estimates. In developing his initial staff planning guidance, the commander considers the requirements of all members of the general staff. In addition, he may provide guidance to the special staff members, e.g., the artillery commander and the air defense artillery commander. FM 101-5 covers planning guidance in greater detail; FM 101-31 series and FM 3-12 further amplify the nuclear aspects; FM 3-10 series and FM 101-40 provide guidance for employment of chemical agents; and FM 21-40 covers measures for defense against chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear hazards; and FM 31-40 provides guidance for cover and deception considerations.

c. Staff estimates help the commander to select the best course of action to accomplish his mission. The field army commander considers

the written staff estimates, makes his own estimate, and arrives at his decision, which he amplifies as necessary for clarity and understanding. The commander's decision is the basis for preparation of the concept of operation and the preparation of the remainder of the field army OPORD. The concept of operation treats such matters as the purpose of the operation, the development or phasing of the operation, the scheme of maneuver, the main attack or most critical sector, fire support (including nuclear, chemical, naval, and air), cover and deception and other measures of significance to the entire force. The staff prepares the detailed plans, and the field army commander approves them for publication.

7-8. Phasing a Field Army Operation

a. A phase is a distinct period or subdivision of an operation at the conclusion of which the nature and characteristics of the action change and the commander initiates another action. Phasing facilitates detailed planning for the execution of the commander's adopted course of action. By reducing the operation to phases, the commander can develop the details of execution as the operation progresses.

b. The commander usually phases larger unit operations because of their wide scope and long duration. A field army phases its operation when there is—

A change in the form of maneuver or nature of the operation.

A major regrouping of forces.

c. Considerations affecting phasing include the enemy capabilities and probable courses of action, friendly force dispositions, characteristics of the area of operations, combat service support, and distance involved.

7-9. Scope of the Field Army Operation Order

a. The field army OPORD establishes the concept of operation for execution of the overall course of action adopted. It prescribes the details of execution for at least the first phase of the operation and outlines instructions for succeeding phases. At the appropriate time, additional orders are developed and published to cover succeeding phases. The commander generally issues the detailed operation plan (OPLAN) for the next phase after the current phase is underway. He may use fragmentary orders if only minor changes to the current OPORD are required.

b. The concept of operation and the assignment of tasks contained in the OPORD permit

major subordinate units to execute at least the first phase of the operation and initiate planning for one or more succeeding phases. The

commander assigns tasks for succeeding phases on a "be prepared" basis.

Section III. OPERATIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

7-10. General

The field army allocates each corps combat power commensurate with accomplishing its assigned mission. This allocation may include—

Maneuver units to include divisions, armored cavalry regiments, and separate brigades.

Fire support to include both conventional and special ammunition.

Other support to include electronic warfare (EW), Army aviation, engineer, signal, military police (MP), psychological operations (PSYOP), civil affairs (CA), intelligence, and tactical air support.

7-11. Maneuver Units

a. Divisions. The immediate higher headquarters may assign infantry, mechanized, airborne, airmobile, and armored divisions to the field army in any combination. The field army commander further places divisions under operational control (OPCON) of or attachment to the corps in the combination that he desires to organize each corps for the scheduled operation. Field army commanders may retain divisions in the field army reserve. FM 61-100 covers division operations.

b. Armored Cavalry Regiment. The field army commander may use the armored cavalry regiment as a field army rear area security (RAS) force, attach it to the corps, or hold it in field army reserve. He normally attaches one armored cavalry regiment to each corps and retains one under field army control. FM 17-95 covers armored cavalry regiment operations.

c. Separate Brigades. Separate airborne, infantry, mechanized, and armored brigades may be assigned to the field army. Maneuver battalions of any type (infantry, mechanized, airborne, airmobile, or armored) may be assigned or attached to or placed under OPCON of these separate brigades. The brigades may be retained under field army control or attached to corps. Under field army control, these brigades may be employed as a security force or as part of the field army reserve. FM 7-30 and FM 17-30 discuss operations of the separate brigades.

7-12. Fire Support

a. General. In nonnuclear operations, maneuver is the dominant element. The commander plans his scheme of maneuver and develops the plan of fire support. Fire support is highly flexible and is one of the principal resources available to the commander for influencing the outcome of battle. The effective employment of firepower can be the decisive factor in accomplishing the commander's plan of action. In operations initially employing nuclear weapons or chemical agent munitions, the effects of such fire support may dominate the battlefield. In this case, the commander may plan the employment of his nuclear and chemical munitions and develop the scheme of maneuver to exploit their effects. When nuclear and chemical weapons are employed, the established principles for the coordination of fire support remain unchanged.

b. Field Army Fire Support Means. Field army fire support means consist of field artillery firing conventional and special nuclear munitions in a surface-to-surface role, air defense artillery firing conventional and special munitions in a surface-to-air or surface role, and attack helicopters (to include aerial field artillery) providing air-to-surface direct aerial fire support. Fire support means available to the field army with capability may deliver direct aerial fires. Available tactical air support from the Air Force, Navy, or Marine Corps and naval gunfire support may supplement Army means.

c. Field Artillery. Except for the field army long-range ballistic missile delivery systems, the field army in most situations attaches all its field artillery and aerial field artillery to the corps.

d. Air Defense Artillery.

The area (regional) air defense commander may delegate field army commanders the authority for control and operational employment (para 4-15a) of assigned Army air defense means within the field army area to optimize the air defense support of ground force scheme of maneuver. Field army and US Air Force electronic coordination and control means must

be compatible and operationally connected for optimum combat effectiveness.

Air defense artillery (ADA) units in the field army carry out their assigned missions within the policies and procedures established by the theater commander. The field army staff accomplishes coordination of air defense activities with tactical operations of field army units and the integration of ADA weapons used in a surface-to-surface role with other ground fire support means.

Field army usually provides an air defense group in direct support (DS) of each corps and retains the remaining units in general support (GS) of the field army.

FM 44-1 provides a detailed discussion of air defense operations.

7-13. Nuclear Weapon Employment

a. Because of the nature of nuclear weapon effects, their employment is a major element of the commander's planning guidance. He may employ other fires and direct maneuver forces to extend and exploit the predicted effects of nuclear weapons. In the decision-making process, the commander gives careful consideration to employment of nuclear weapons in the development of courses of action. Nuclear weapons, because of their destructiveness, permit the adoption of courses of action that may not be feasible in nonnuclear operations. The commander, therefore, gives the same detailed consideration to the employment of nuclear weapons that he gives to employment of his major subordinate units.

b. The field army receives either an allocation or assignment of nuclear weapons for a specific period, for a special mission, or for a phase of the higher headquarters operations. *An allocation specifies numbers and types of nuclear weapons provided to a commander for a stated time period as a planning factor only.* (Additional authority is required for the actual dispersal of allocated weapons to locations desired by the commander to support his war plans. Expenditure of these weapons is not authorized until released by proper authority.) *Assignment specifies the number of complete nuclear rounds authorized for expenditure by a commander.* An assignment may be made for a specific period of time, for a phase of an operation, or to accomplish a particular mission. The use of the term "assigned" implies authority to expend; however, it does not always carry the inherent authority to expend as in cases where nuclear weapons are assigned to custodial units

for allocation to an adjacent delivery unit or as reserve weapons of higher headquarters. For this reason, authority to expend must be explicitly stated in implementing orders.

c. Concurrent planning by field army and corps for tactical employment of nuclear weapons is necessary to insure preparation of integrated and detailed nuclear fire planning warnings. The executing commander issues friendly nuclear strike warnings to US and allied forces.

d. The field army's primary concern in allocating or assigning nuclear weapons to the corps is the provision of the proper number and mixture of yields and types of weapons commensurate with their missions. The field army may allocate nuclear weapons to the corps for a single phase of the field army operation, or for succeeding phases. The field army reserve includes nuclear weapons to be used for additional allocations or assignments to the corps for succeeding phases.

7-14. Field Army Functions in Nuclear Weapon Employment

a. Commanders at the various echelons concurrently prepare plans for the tactical employment of nuclear weapons. Concurrent planning by field army and army group and by field army and corps is necessary to insure preparation of integrated and detailed nuclear fire planning.

b. The field army commander allocates or assigns weapons to the corps for the first phase of a field army operation. He subsequently allocates nuclear weapons as required for later phases. The field army retains a reserve for the entire operation. The duration of the allocation period may differ at each echelon of command.

c. Field army fires long-range ballistic missiles on deep targets, but it may fire on more shallow targets in response to a request from a subordinate command. Some air defense weapon systems possess a surface-to-surface capability that field army may use to deliver nuclear weapons. When the field army commander employs missiles in this manner, he must consider the effect on the air defense mission.

d. Field army prescribes specific restrictions on the subordinate units' employment of nuclear weapons. Such restrictions may limit the employment of atomic demolition munitions (ADM), surface bursts, and nuclear weapons against large populated areas or their use in a specific area because of the requirement for

future operations in that particular area.

e. Field army prescribes security measures for the protection of nuclear delivery systems and nuclear rounds. Security measures include provisions for the transportation of nuclear weapons from the special ammunition supply points to the delivery unit. MP physical security companies assigned to the MP brigade and/or attached to ammunition battalions normally provide intransit and static close-in physical security for special ammunition. The field army standing operating procedures (SOP) should include these measures.

f. Responsibility for issuing necessary initial warnings to friendly forces rests with the executing commander. Commanders authorized to expend nuclear weapons insure the coordination of strikes endangering the safety of adjacent or other commands with those commands in sufficient time to permit dissemination of warnings to friendly forces and the execution of appropriate protective measures. Conflicts must be submitted to the next higher commander for decision. FM 101-31-1 and FM 100-30 (Test) provide information on the employment of nuclear weapons and friendly nuclear strike warnings.

7-15. Chemical Weapons

a. When the theater commander has received authority to employ chemical weapons, field army fire plans include the use of such weapons to support the scheme of maneuver. Chemical weapons and nuclear weapons are complementary. They provide the commander a wide range of effects and the capability of attacking a variety of targets varying from small, well-defined point targets to ill-defined and large area targets.

b. Since chemical weapons do not destroy materiel, they do not have the associated total destruction resulting from the use of high-explosive munitions or nuclear weapons. Chemical agents provide a means of neutralizing personnel in areas where the destruction of physical facilities is undesirable, such as communications centers, or major ports that may be required for combat service support at a later date.

c. Chemical agents can be persistent or non-persistent subject to the properties of the agent employed, the weather, the terrain, and the method of dissemination. Agents which are normally persistent are employed to restrict the use of terrain and/or equipment and remain in the target area for long periods, thus providing

a casualty threat to individuals entering the area. Agents which are normally nonpersistent can be employed either immediately before or during offensive operations for either lethal or incapacitating effects.

d. To insure the most effect employment of chemical weapons, commanders and their staffs need to know what agents and munitions are available; their characteristics, capabilities, and limitations; the major factors affecting their employment; and the logistic factors involved in chemical operations. FM 3-1, FM 3-2, FM 3-10, FM 3-10B, FM 3-12, FM 3-50, FM 20-33, FM 21-40, and FM 101-40 provide detailed discussions of chemical operations.

7-16. Tactical Air Support

a. Field army ground operations and tactical air operations against hostile forces are complementary. Field army planning for ground force operations includes the integration of allocated tactical air support, i.e., close air support (CAS), tactical air reconnaissance, and tactical airlift (para 5-8). The ground liaison officer (GLO) advises and assists tactical fighter unit commanders on matters pertaining to army operations.

b. The tactical air support element (TASE) composed of G2 air and G3 air personnel, plans and coordinates tactical air reconnaissance and CAS operations respectively for the field army. An Air Force tactical air control party (TACP) usually is collocated with the tactical air support element to provide technical assistance and liaison with the Air Force tactical air control center (TACC). If the TACC and the tactical air support element are collocated, there is no requirement for a TACP at field army level.

c. The field army G3 and G4 jointly plan and coordinate tactical airlift operations. The G4 plans and coordinates airlift of troops, cargo, and supplies for administrative movement and combat service support operations. The G3 plans and coordinates the tactical airlift of troops and equipment for combat support operations.

d. Missions for tactical air support are either preplanned or immediate. Preplanned missions are those for which a ground force commander can foresee a requirement in sufficient time to permit detailed planning and coordination. Operational plans, target information, and allocated tactical air support are bases for preplanned missions. Immediate missions are those for which the ground force commander

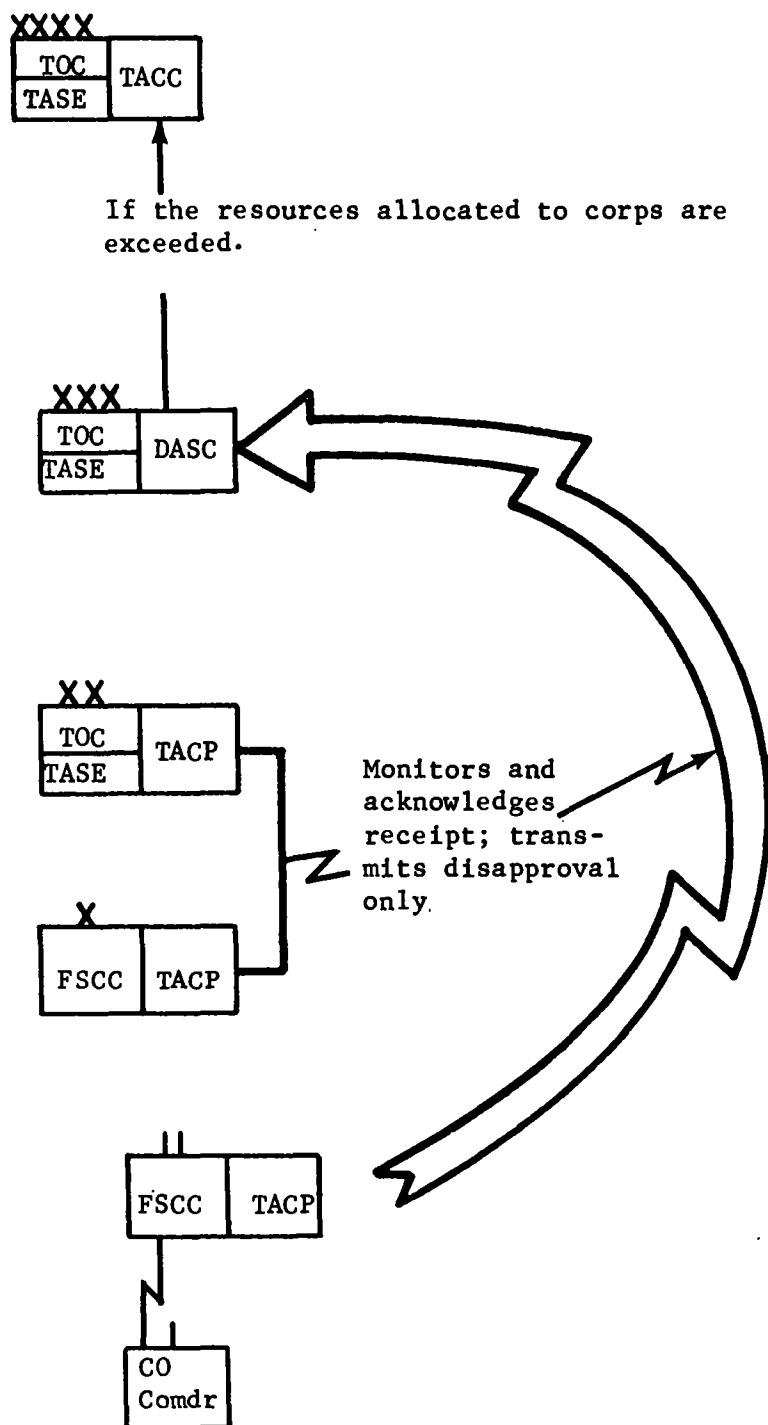
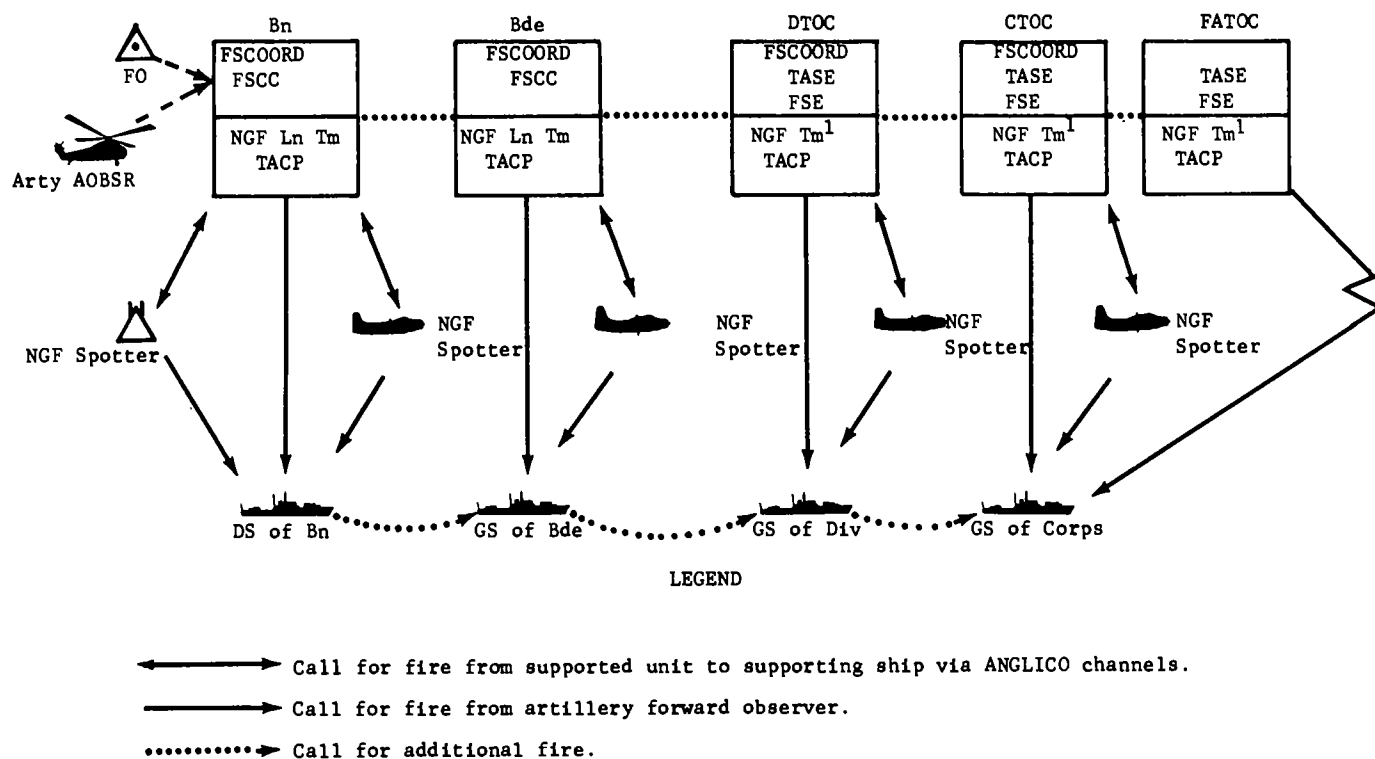


Figure 7-8. Immediate tactical air support request channels.

cannot foresee a need in sufficient time to permit detailed planning and coordination. Immediate missions result from the ground force commander's request for immediate support or from the appearance of an unexpected threat.

e. Requests for preplanned tactical air support may be initiated at any echelon of command. Preplanned requests are processed through command channels to the senior tactical operations center (TOC) in the area. Ordinarily, field army is the highest echelon that becomes involved in the detailed planning for preplanned tactical air support. Each echelon of command evaluates the requests and, if approved, forwards to the next higher echelon of command. Preplanned requests are transmitted by the most expeditious means available. The tactical air support element at field army takes final action on the requests and forwards them to the TACC.



¹Provided as required.

Figure 7-4. NGF and naval close air support channels.

f. Commanders at any army echelon can request immediate tactical air support. Companies forward support requests to the battalion command post by the most rapid means. If battalion approves, the battalion TACP forwards the request over the Air Force-operated air request net to the direct air support center (DASC) located at corps. The TACP at each higher echelon monitors these transmissions, acknowledges receipt, and passes the request to the tactical air support element at its level. Acknowledgement of the request by intermediate TACP indicates approval by the associated headquarters. Coordination takes place at all echelons simultaneously. If the ground commander, at any echelon, disapproves the request, the monitoring TACP notifies the corps DASC and the requesting TACP. If the corps headquarters or a higher headquarters disapproves the request, the DASC notifies the originator and the request is canceled. Figure 7-3 depicts the immediate tactical air support request channels. FM 6-20-series and FM 100-26 contain detailed request procedures for tactical air support.

g. When requests exceed the allocated tactical air support, the field army commander can request additional allocations from the army group commander or other appropriate higher headquarters. The field army commander also may make aircraft available for a high-priority mission by diverting it from a mission of lesser priority.

h. A military intelligence battalion, air reconnaissance support (MIBARS), usually is assigned to the field army. This battalion's mission is to produce and disseminate intelligence obtained or developed from air reconnaissance units operating in support of the field army and to provide liaison between the field army and tactical air force reconnaissance units supporting the field army. Capabilities, employment, planning and operations of the MIBARS is covered in FM 30-35.

7-17. Attack Helicopter Operations

a. Army aviation units have attack helicopters (to include aerial field artillery) that provide air-to-surface fires for combat units. Field army aviation units and aerial field art-

lery units provide the primary source of attack helicopter direct fires. These units normally are attached to or are placed in support of the corps.

b. The request procedures for those units which do not have organic or attached attack helicopters are as follows:

(1) Preplanned requests for attack helicopters in a fire and maneuver role will be made through command channels and may originate at any level of command. When provided, attack helicopters will be placed under operational control of the supported commander. Aerial field artillery helicopter fire support units are requested, controlled, and coordinated through fire support channels in the same manner as other fire support means.

(2) Immediate requests for attack helicopter support are made through command channels for fire and maneuver role or fire support channels for aerial field artillery when a threat develops or a target is acquired and time is insufficient for advance planning and coordination. The immediate request procedure does not differ significantly from the preplanned request procedures, except that delivery time, planning and coordination are abbreviated.

7-18. Naval Gunfire and Naval Close Air Support

a. Naval gunfire (NGF) and naval close air support (CAS) support ground forces during amphibious operations. Naval forces may continue to provide this support to ground forces after termination of the amphibious operation. FM 6-20-series and FM 31-12 provide detailed discussions of fire support in amphibious operations.

b. Naval forces may also provide NGF and CAS to ground forces when the supporting ships are within range of the target area. The ground force commander is responsible for determining his requirements for this support. NGF and CAS are integrated with other fire support means at the appropriate fire support coordination facility.

c. When naval fire support is available, naval liaison officers at all echelons from battalion through army group advise and assist the commander in the employment of NGF and CAS. The Navy designates ships to provide DS to specific units such as battalions. These ships also furnish GS to brigades, divisions, or higher echelons. Commonly a Fleet Marine Force (FMF) air/naval gunfire liaison company (ANGLICO) is attached to each supported Army

division. The attached ANGLICO elements include Navy and Marine personnel who advise on the employment of NGF and naval CAS and provide the communications necessary to request, direct, and control this support.

d. The naval gunfire (NGF) liaison team or NGF team monitors and coordinates all calls for fire from air and ground NGF spotters (fig 7-4).

7-19. Electronic Warfare

a. The extensive use of electronics for the command and control of forces, operation of equipment, and employment of weapons has introduced an electromagnetic environment that is a major component of the military environment. Electromagnetic radiations, whether intentional or unintentional, directly reflect the command and control arrangement and other elements of the organization with which they are associated. From these radiations, the commander can determine hostile command and control and other systems and selectively disrupt or deceive them to support the force mission.

b. An EW system that enables the commander to reduce the effectiveness of hostile electronic activities and, at the same time, insures effective use of his own electronics represents a powerful weapon in support of both offensive and defensive operations. Electronic operations conducted within the field army include intelligence, target acquisition, jamming, tactical cover and deception, security, and command and control. All contribute to a command's available combat power.

c. EW is integral to military operations at each echelon. The field army commander is responsible for integrating EW operations into his operational planning. EW units are provided to him to assist in accomplishing this responsibility.

d. AR 10-122, AR 105-87, AR 105-2, FM 32-10 and FM 32-20, provide detailed discussions of EW.

7-20. Other Field Army Combat Support

a. *Army Aviation.* Army aviation elements provide the supported commander with helicopters and fixed-wing aircraft. The field army employs these aircraft to support the ground units in their performance of the functions of combat; e.g., mobility; firepower; combat service support; command, control, and communications; and intelligence. The field army habitually places a portion of its Army aviation

units under OPCON of or attachment to corps and retains a portion under field army control. Army commanders are provided the services of Army aviation units that can perform the following functions and that, in many cases, can augment organic aircraft of divisions and brigades:

Command, control, and communications. This includes airborne command post, courier and liaison missions, control of movements, message drop and pickup, and wire laying.

Intelligence. Army aviation provides air observation and surveillance over the operational area normally as an integral part of the unified airborne intelligence-gathering effort at division, corps, and field army. Air observers are used for intelligence gathering, target acquisition, and specifically to adjust and register artillery fires. Additionally, flights are conducted in support of air survey operations and radiological monitoring. FM 30-20, Aerial Surveillance Reconnaissance, Field Army provides a detailed discussion of Army aviation intelligence capabilities.

Mobility. By airlifting troops and combat equipment, Army aviation provides an additional means of maneuver to the ground commander. Army aviation's airmobility capability permits rapid emplacement of weapons and quick transportation of troops over obstacles.

Firepower. Army aviation provides attack helicopters to furnish responsive direct aerial fires against personnel and materiel on areas or point-type targets to include the launch and control of antiarmor missile systems. Attack helicopters' direct aerial fires fill the gap between conventional ground fire and CAS provided by tactical aircraft of other Service components.

Combat service support. Army aviation supports combat service support operations by providing air movement of troops and materiel, air movement of patients, and evacuation of damaged equipment within the combat zone. FM 1-15, FM 1-100, and FM 57-35 cover Army aviation organization and employment.

b. Engineer. Engineer combat units perform combat engineering to impede enemy mobility and to assist the movement of forces. Each corps and field army may have an attached engineer brigade headquarters. The engineer brigades are organized to accomplish the engineer tasks within their respective areas by attachment of an appropriate mixture of engineer combat groups, battalions, and separate companies. The engineer brigade assigns

combat support and construction missions or tasks or both to the engineer combat groups and organizes them for specific missions by attaching the appropriate number of combat battalions and separate companies. FM 5-1, FM 5-142, and FM 5-162 cover engineer support of corps and field army operations in detail.

c. Communications-Electronics. The field army communication system is installed and operated by signal battalions assigned to the field army signal brigade. Communication support at the field army level is provided by three separate systems: the field army command communications system, the field army area communications system, and the ADA command communications system. The field army command communications system connects the echelons of field army headquarters with each other, with major subordinate commands, with army area signal centers, and with adjacent field armies. The system provides multi-channel links between command signal centers, long-range high-frequency radio links, radio wire integration (RWI) facilities, and air and motor messenger service. The field army area communications system consists of area signal centers located throughout the field army in the areas of greatest troop density. These centers are interconnected by means of multichannel radio and cable trunking facilities. This system extends from the field army rear boundary to the division rear boundary and provides common signal support to its subscribers. It connects with the theater army communication systems (TACS) and the division communications system. The ADA command communications system is installed, operated, and maintained by signal units assigned to the air defense brigade. This system provides direct communications between various air defense headquarters (ADA brigade and group), from these echelons to subordinate elements (ADA battalions), and to air defense fire units (this portion of the communications system is organic to the ADA battalions). The ADA command communications system is interfaced with the field army area communications system at designated points.

d. Psychological Operations. PSYOP are conducted within policy guidance from theater army or other appropriate headquarters. They are designed to reduce the combat effectiveness of enemy armed forces and to influence hostile, neutral, and friendly groups to support the operations of the field army. Opportunities determined through the continuous evaluation of

intelligence are quickly exploited. The field army commander is responsible for the integration of PSYOP into overall military planning. He allocates PSYOP resources from the PSYOP units or teams to subordinate commands. FM 33-1 and FM 33-5 cover details of PSYOP.

e. Military Police. MP support to the field army contributes to the broad areas of command and control, intelligence, combat support, and combat service support throughout the field army. The MP brigade provides GS to the field army in the field army service area and DS to the corps in the functional areas of enforcement and maintenance of military laws, orders, and regulations; circulation control; route security/reconnaissance and convoy escort; police intelligence; physical security; custody and control of enemy prisoners of war (PW); civilian internees/detainees; confinement and correctional treatments; and rear area protection (RAP) activities. FM 19-4 contains detailed information regarding MP operations.

f. Chemical. Chemical smoke generator units may be assigned to the field army and attached to corps or divisions. FM 3-50 discusses chemical smoke generator units and smoke operations in detail. Mechanized flame teams, also

designated to provide combat support, may be attached to a division flame operation. FM 3-1 contains a discussion of chemical, biological, and radiological (CBR) support organizations.

g. US Army Security Agency. Normally a US Army Security Agency (USASA) group with its subordinate units supports the field army if required in the tactical support effort specified in the AR 10-122. FM 32-10 provides a detailed discussion.

h. Ranger Operations. Higher headquarters usually allocates airborne infantry ranger (AIR) companies on the basis of one per field army and one per corps. These companies are especially trained and equipped units organized specifically to perform reconnaissance, surveillance, and target acquisition. FM 31-18 contains details of employment of the AIR company.

i. Military Intelligence. Military Intelligence (MI) units provide specialized intelligence support to the field army commander. An MI battalion ordinarily is assigned to each field army in a theater of operations (TO). These MI units are designed to support field army headquarters and its tactical subordinate commands in accomplishing their intelligence missions. FM 30-9 covers intelligence support of field army and corps operations in detail.

Section IV. COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

7-21. General

a. Theater Army or other appropriate headquarters allocates combat service support means to the field armies to support the campaign plan. Field army further allocates these means or employs them, based on the recommendations of the corps, to support their corps and divisions in the conduct of field army operations.

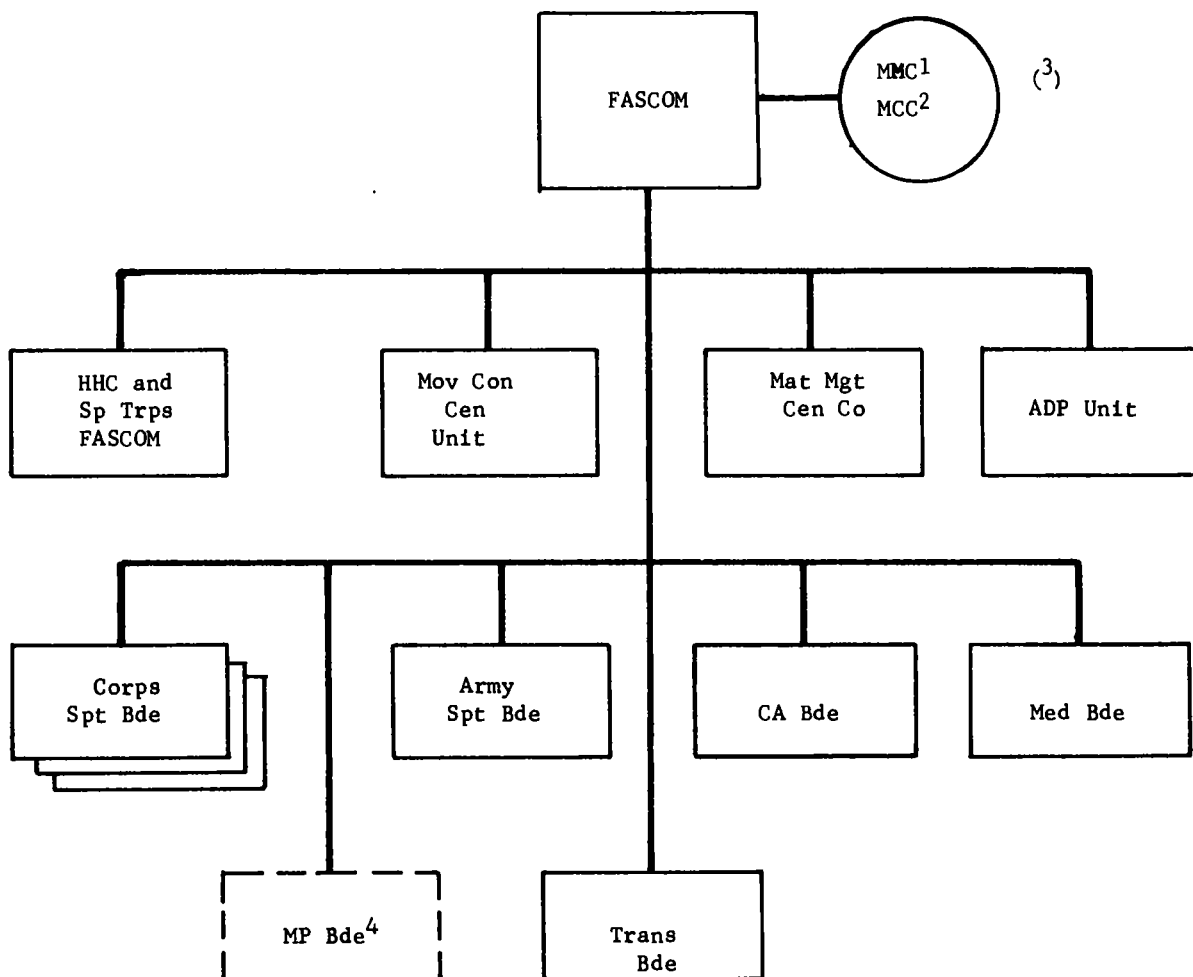
b. Combat service support is an important consideration at any level of command when planning tactical operations. Especially, in planning operations of larger units, the capability to logistically support one particular course of action as opposed to another may be the controlling factor in the commander's decision. Field army staff functions include the allocation of combat service support units and the establishment of priorities for this support.

7-22. Organization for Combat Service Support

a. The field army support command (FASCOM) is a major subordinate command of

the field army. The field army headquarters makes broad, long-range plans for the combat service support of anticipated tactical operations and issues mission-type orders to the FASCOM. The FASCOM develops detailed plans, policies, and directives for combat service support in conformance with field army policies, directives, and guidance. Figure 7-5 depicts a type FASCOM organization.

b. FASCOM headquarters performs the normal staff functions of a higher headquarters, such as development and provision of policies, planning guidance, priorities, and allocations to its subordinate brigades. FASCOM also develops army-wide plans for combat service support to include estimates and analyses. FASCOM also computes overall combat service support requirements for the field army; manages the field army reserve stocks; coordinates movements and throughput distribution with elements of the TASCOC; develops and manages the maintenance support plan; balances resources; and coordinates personnel records, management, and pay activities of FASCOM and nondivisional support units.



¹Materiel management center.

²Movement control center.

³Personnel are provided by the materiel management company and the movement control unit.

⁴May be assigned to field army and attached to FASCOM.

Figure 7-5. Type FASCOM.

FASCOM accomplishes much of its centralized control, evaluation, and management through its two functional centers, materiel management centers and movements control center. FM 54-3 provides details of the FASCOM headquarters organization and operations.

c. The FASCOM depicted in figure 7-5 is designed to support a type field army of three corps of four divisions each engaged in sustained ground combat. For larger forces or for longer operations, FASCOM operating units can be organized to meet the requirements imposed by the size and mission of a force, re-

source limitations, and environmental conditions. To function effectively, the FASCOM must have access to extensive communication resources. Internal communications and terminal facilities are provided by a Signal Operations Company.

d. Support brigades provide supply and services as follows—

(1) *Corps Support Brigade*. The corps support brigade must be responsive to the combat service support needs of the corps tactical units. The corps support brigade provides GS supply, maintenance, transportation, personnel

services, and finance support to divisions and separate brigades and DS and GS to nondivisional units within the corps area.

(2) *Army Support Brigade.* The army support brigade provides DS and GS to all Army units and to units of other services, as directed, located in or passing through the field army service area. However, the army support brigade does not provide transportation, movements control, or ammunition services. The corps support brigades provide ammunition services for the corps slices of field army, while the FASCOM provides transportation and movements control services in the field army service area.

e. The medical and transportation brigades and MP brigade when assigned or attached to FASCOM provide their respective services on an army-wide basis. A motor transport battalion is assigned to each corps support brigade. FASCOM commanders can attach elements of

the army-wide service brigades less medical, to the support brigades to provide additional support as required. However, centralized control is preferred since fragmentation of these units reduces their effectiveness.

f. The CA brigade, commonly allocated on the basis of one per field army, provides CA support to all field army units. Usually, CA authority for the FASA is delegated to the FASCOM commander.

g. The MP brigade operates PW, and civilian internee/detainee facilities to which captured and detained personnel are evacuated from division collecting points. After interrogation by trained intelligence personnel the MP units of the theater army support command (TASCOM) may evacuate them to communications zone (COMMZ). FM 19-40 and FM 100-10 provide procedures for enemy PW and civilian internee/detainee handling. FM 19-4 contains detailed information regarding MP operations.

Section V. REAR AREA PROTECTION (RAP)

7-23. Rear Area Protection Operations

a. The FASCOM commander has responsibility for RAP operations in the FASA. He may delegate RAP authority to the commanding officer, army support brigade, for the FASA. A support center, rear area operations center (RAOC), generally is assigned to each support group of the army support brigade. RAOC coordinates RAP activities and acts as focal points for the receipt and dissemination of information. Most combat support and combat service support units have a potential for providing personnel for RAP operations. Details of this potential can be found in FM 31-85. Training, planning, and operations in RAP matters are coordinated by the RAOC. The FASCOM commander—

Defines areas for RAP purposes and insures that all units are aware of their respective RAP areas.

Establishes unit priorities for RAP purposes.

Designates areas and subareas as "critical," "priority," or "controlled."

Delineates command and control arrangements for RAP purposes. All commanders are responsible for local security and damage control at their respective units and installation. Local security for US Air Force and Navy installations is a responsibility of those Services. Designated commanders are responsible for coordinating RAP efforts within their area

of responsibility. FM 31-85 provides details and discussion of RAP and organization for RAP requirements.

b. The field army commander may physically locate tactical forces in the FASA and direct them to conduct RAS operations in support of the FASCOM. These forces conduct limited screening and intelligence activities. Their primary mission is to act as a mobile strike force. Tactical force commanders designated to support the FASCOM commander normally operate under mission-type orders.

c. Units located in the rear area can provide surveillance of local areas and report intelligence and damage or contamination information. FM 3-12 provides guidance for reporting nuclear bursts and collecting and processing radiological contamination information (NBC reports). FM 3-12 also describes the radiological operations of a TOC of a division or comparable operations center of other commands. FM 21-40 contains doctrine for operations in a CBR environment and for reporting enemy chemical and biological attacks (NBC reports). Allied forces are trained as required, and all capabilities of a friendly government are employed as required. MP units, because of their detached mobile deployment, have a limited capability of conducting counter guerrilla activities alone or in concert with tactical units or civilian police and paramilitary security forces.

7-24. Tactical Reinforcement

Airborne, guerrilla, or other attacks may occur that are beyond the FASCOM commander's defense capability. In this event, the field army commander determines the priority of effort

and whether additional tactical troop reinforcements are diverted to the area under attack. The FASCOM commander may delegate authority for RAS to a tactical commander when such forces are attached.

Section VI. FIELD ARMY IN STABILITY OPERATIONS

7-25. Field Army Role in Stability Operations

a. A force as large as a field army in most situations is not deployed in support of stability operations; however, the field army commander may be required to train, equip, and dispatch elements for such operations. The staffs of larger units such as field army, corps, and division may be required to advise host country (HC) counterparts.

b. Situations may arise during other operations that could involve the field army in stability operations.

7-26. Principles

a. Field army participation in stability operations is directed by higher headquarters. FM 31-23, FM 100-5, and FM 100-20 contain guidance for the actions of a larger unit in actual or potential stability operations situations.

b. The US military objective during stability operations is to increase the overall capability of the HC military, paramilitary, and other security forces to maintain or restore a climate of order within which responsible government can function effectively. Military assistance can range from advisory assistance in training and employment of individuals and units or reinforcing a military assistance advisory group (MAAG) or mission through the employment of combat elements of US military forces. Military capabilities that all branches of the US Army can bring to bear on the internal defense problem generally parallel those of HC armed forces. These capabilities include advisory assistance and CA, psychological, intelligence, police, population and resources control, and tactical operations.

c. Discontent and unrest caused by economic, political, sociological, ethnic, religious, or other factors that could lead to covert or overt insurgent activities may be latent in any political community. Insurgent actions range in scope and degree of violence from subversive political activity to combat by large guerrilla elements. The early recognition and identification of these activities and the prompt initiation of internal defense and internal development programs are of vital interest to the military commander concerned.

7-27. Planning

a. The three phases in the escalation of insurgency outlined in Communist doctrine, without distinct demarcation between phases, are classified as follows:

Phase I. The potential subversive situation and the initiation of corrective or suppressive measures by established authority.

Phase II. The outbreak of organized guerrilla warfare or related violence against established authority requiring military action by government forces.

Phase III. The war of movement between organized forces of the insurgents and those of established authority.

b. The field army commander may have to redeploy his forces to assist the HC during stability operations. When the army is directing corps combat operations or defensive cold war operations along a front or border, it maintains the main troop dispositions and conducts counter guerrilla tactical operations as a normal RAS mission. When no frontal attack or border threat exists in the theater, the field army commander deploys his forces as dictated by his mission, the situation, terrain, operational environment, and instructions of higher headquarters. Field army missions may include—

Reinforcing MAAG or missions in counterinsurgency phase I insurgency operations by providing specialists, mobile training teams (MTT), and other support.

Providing advisers and instructors and combat support and combat service units to the MAAG in internal defense assistance operations to defeat phase II insurgencies.

Providing combat, combat support, and combat service support units to operate with HC forces when the insurgency escalates to phase II or phase III insurgency operations. FM 100-20 provides further discussion of the phases in the escalation of insurgency.

7-28. Initial Operations

The field army commander, as directed by higher headquarters—

a. Directs the efforts of his command to assist the HC in preparing comprehensive national internal defense plans designed to integrate

and coordinate measures for preventing insurgent acts of violence and preserving law and order.

b. Assists, in coordination with MAAG, missions, Agency for International Development (AID), United States Information Service (USIS), and other agencies, in the training, motivating, and outfitting of civil police, paramilitary, and civilian officials. These actions are most effective at the incipient stages of an insurgency and may preclude the need for large-scale counter guerrilla warfare actions later.

c. Emphasizes training of US military personnel in military civic action, PSYOP, language facility, country and area orientation, and active and passive counter guerrilla operations. The roles and missions of nonmilitary agencies are a part of the orientation of military personnel.

d. Implements, in concert with HC agencies and US nonmilitary intelligence agencies, intelligence plans designed to detect and report

dissident individuals and groups. He directs the collection effort to determine local conditions and situations conducive to unrest. The field army commander takes measures through HC and US agencies in the country to locate and confiscate or control weapons, explosives, and tools of sabotage.

e. Assists, in coordination with USIS or other nonmilitary US agencies in the country, the HC in conducting an aggressive public information program that disseminates factual reports to the population, thereby neutralizing and discrediting subversive propaganda.

f. Requires increased security measures within US installations and organizational sectors.

g. Prepares to conduct additional operations. FM 19-50, FM 31-16, FM 31-23, FM 31-73, FM 33-1, FM 33-5 and FM 41-10 provide detailed information concerning employment of US Army forces in counter guerrilla operations, stability operations, and security action force operations.

Section VII. OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS

7-29. General

a. This section covers aspects of planning and conducting field army offensive operations and should be considered in conjunction with the general operational consideration outlined in paragraphs 7-10 through 7-20.

b. The field army undertakes offensive operations to achieve decisive results and to maintain freedom of action. These operations are designed to—

Permit the field army commander to exercise his initiative and to impose his will on the enemy.

Set the pace and determine the course of battle.

Exploit enemy weaknesses and rapidly changing situations.

Meet unexpected developments.

Generally, large-scale offensive operations require great impetus; sufficient reserves of men, weapons, and materiel; and flexible plans to insure success and continuity of effort. FM 100-5 provides a detailed discussion of offensive operations.

7-30. Missions to the Corps

a. Missions to the corps and subordinate units reporting directly to field army headquarters are derived from the commander's decision and concept of the operation. Corps missions

are stated in broad terms to provide the corps commanders maximum flexibility and freedom of action. Assignment of specific terrain objectives is avoided since they tend to restrict the corps commander's freedom of action.

b. Since field army offensive operations usually take weeks or months to accomplish and may extend over distances in excess of several hundred kilometers, it is impracticable for the field army commander to assign missions to the corps for the entire army operation. Accordingly, his assignment of corps missions and his concept of operation are so stated to enable the corps to plan one phase of the field army operation in detail and to initiate planning for succeeding phases.

7-31. Corps Zones of Action

a. After translating the field army commander's decision and concept of operation into corps missions, the field army assigns corps zones of action. Zones of action are designated by boundaries. Boundaries are drawn to delineate a commander's area of responsibility, to insure coordination between adjacent commanders, and to enhance the control of the next higher commander. Field army designates the location of the corps boundaries.

b. Lateral boundaries between the corps are established to provide sufficient maneuver

room and lines of communications (LOC) for each corps to execute its tactical plans. Corps rear boundaries are established to provide sufficient room to employ the committed divisions, the corps reserve, combat support units, and the FASCOM combat service support units operating in the corps rear areas.

c. When establishing lateral boundaries, the field army commander and staff will focus attention on the major aspects of terrain, e.g., the major road nets and principal communications centers, the larger hill masses and mountain ranges and the larger rivers. Minor adjustments in the boundaries assigned to the corps are a matter of coordination between the corps. Firm lateral boundaries are established at a sufficient distance past the objective area for the first phase of the operation to coordinate the fires and maneuver of the corps. Boundaries to be effective on order are extended to more distant objective areas to show the intended zones of action for the later phases of an operation.

7-32. Allocation of Combat Power

When allocating combat power, the planner must consider the requirements for a reserve and for other activities, such as rear area security, concurrently with what the corps will require to accomplish their mission. This allocation includes maneuver units, combat support units and nuclear weapons. It is through this allocation of combat power and the establishment of combat service support priorities and employment of the reserve that the field army commander exerts his influence on the tactical battle. FM 100-5 provides a detailed discussion of the elements of combat power.

7-33. Maneuver in the Offensive

a. During offensive operations, the field army maneuvers its attacking forces to gain an advantage over the enemy, to close with him, and to destroy him. Attacks may be oriented against the front, flank, or rear of the enemy or from the air employing one or a combination of the forms of maneuver. The three basic forms of maneuver employed in the offense are—

Penetration.

Envelopment.

Frontal attack.

The double envelopment and turning movement are variations of the envelopment.

b. The forms of maneuver are generally the same as those employed at lower echelons. However, usually only corps echelons and above possess sufficient firepower to conduct a frontal attack. The selection of a form of maneuver is

predicated on an analysis of the terrain, available time, disposition of field army forces, ability to support the operation, and the enemy situation.

c. The field army commander rarely specifies the form of maneuver for the corps. However, by his assignment of missions and zones of action and by allocation of combat power to the corps, he may impose limitations that may dictate the adoption of a specific form of maneuver. Chapter 8 and FM 100-5 provide additional discussion of the offensive forms of maneuver.

7-34. Field Army Reserve

a. The field army commander ordinarily constitutes or designates a reserve of combat power for employment as the field army reserve. The retention of this reserve allows the field army commander to influence the battle at critical times and places.

b. The field army reserve usually consists of maneuver elements and fire support (including nuclear weapons). The maneuver elements of the reserve may include divisions, separate brigades, or armored cavalry regiments.

c. The reserve may be constituted and retained under field army control or the field army commander may designate the reserve of one or more of the corps as the field army reserve. In this latter case, the field army commander usually will place specific restrictions on the corps use of the reserve.

7-35. Employment of the Field Army Reserve

a. The field army commander positions the maneuver element of the field army reserve where it can best influence the action. Time and space factors are major considerations when positioning larger unit reserves.

b. The field army in most instances does not employ the reserve under its own control or develop the detailed tactical plans for the use of the reserve. The field army commander usually releases the reserve to a corps for commitment. Field army contingency plans for the employment of the reserve normally designate a force to reconstitute the reserve.

7-36. Meeting Engagements

a. A meeting engagement is the combat action that occurs when a moving force, incompletely deployed for battle, engages an enemy, static or mobile, at an unexpected time and place. The action ceases to be a meeting engagement when the enemy's situation has been developed and when subsequent planned or coordinated operations are undertaken.

b. Except at the onset of hostilities in a

theater of operations, the field army or the corps rarely needs to gain contact with the enemy. The reconnaissance and intelligence-gathering means available at field army, corps, and division provide the commanders, as a minimum, with the general location of major enemy formations.

c. The mobility of tactical units of the field army and the range and lethality of weapons are conducive to highly mobile warfare in which combat units are dispersed laterally and in depth. Under these conditions, meeting engagements may occur frequently at lower echelons of command.

d. During defensive operations, the reserves of the field army or corps may be required to locate and destroy enemy forces that have penetrated rear areas. Counterairborne or counterairmobile operations by the field army may also result in meeting engagements.

7-37. Exploitation and Pursuit

a. An exploitation is an offensive operation, usually following a successful attack, designed to secure an objective deep in the enemy rear to facilitate pursuit of a retreating enemy force. The field army drives deep into the enemy's rear to destroy his ability to reconstitute an organized defense or to conduct an orderly withdrawal in the face of threatened destruction or capture.

b. A pursuit is an offensive operation designed to capture or annihilate an enemy force attempting to escape. As enemy demoralization begins and enemy forces disintegrate under relentless pressure, an exploitation may develop into a pursuit. A pursuit differs from the exploitation in that its primary function is to complete the destruction of the enemy force attempting to disengage. Although the field army may designate a terrain objective, the enemy force itself is the primary objective.

c. While smaller units may exploit local successes within the framework of their current operations, the field army plans operations to reduce the relative enemy combat power to permit exploitation and pursuit deep into the hostile rear with decisive results. Units may start the exploitation as a result of successes

achieved during the progress of an offensive operation.

7-38. Offensive Operations During Employment of Nuclear Weapons

a. During offensive operations in a tactical nuclear environment, the field army emphasizes the use of nuclear weapons. Maneuver forces are employed in dispersed formations to minimize the effects of enemy nuclear strikes and to exploit the effects of friendly strikes. Maneuverability of ground forces on a nuclear-saturated battlefield is drastically reduced and the loss or destruction of battalion-size forces and larger may not be uncommon. Following enemy nuclear strikes, the field army commander must be prepared to reconstitute remaining elements of divisions or corps into effective operating units with appropriate combat support and combat service support means.

b. The use of nuclear weapons assists in rupturing the enemy's principal defensive positions to facilitate penetration and envelopment maneuvers. Since the impact from extensive use of nuclear weapons is overwhelming, the frontal attack may become the most desirable form of maneuver.

c. During nuclear operations, attacks are characterized by fire and maneuver that produce an overwhelming preponderance of combat power. The field army commander must anticipate the rapid tempo of nuclear operations in which difficult tasks may be accomplished in hours rather than days. He must insure that the bypassed enemy force's capability to call for nuclear strikes on friendly forces is destroyed or neutralized.

d. The field army commander must retain the flexibility to exploit advantages rapidly. Because of the destruction caused by extensive use of tactical nuclear weapons, an exploitation or pursuit may begin shortly after the attack commences. The rapid employment of highly mobile field army reserves, to include airmobile units and reserve nuclear weapons, on preplanned targets facilitates the destruction or capture of fleeing enemy forces. Ordinarily the corps executes the exploitation and pursuit.

Section VIII. DEFENSIVE OPERATIONS

7-39. General

a. This section covers certain aspects of planning and conducting field army defensive operations and should be weighed in conjunction with the general operational considerations outlined in paragraphs 7-10 through 7-20.

b. Defense is a basic form of combat in which the purpose is to prevent, resist, repulse, or destroy an enemy attack. The field army undertakes defensive operations to—

Develop more favorable conditions for subsequent offensive operations.

Deny the enemy entrance into an area.

Reduce the enemy combat power with minimum losses to friendly forces.

Trap or destroy enemy forces.

Provide an economy of force measure.

c. In defensive operations, the field army commander—

Seeks to force the enemy to react in conformity with the field army defense plan.

Retains a degree of initiative by selecting the battle area and by taking every opportunity to exploit enemy weakness and errors.

Needs to seize the initiative and to achieve decisive results by offensive action.

7-40. Defensive Planning

a. In field army planning for defensive operations, the field army commander normally selects a course of action employing all corps in the forward defense area. He provides the preponderance of available field army maneuver units to the corps. The field army commander's selection of his course of action to provide the best overall defense requires a consideration of the—

Mission.

Nature of the terrain and degree to which specific terrain must be held.

Relative mobility of opposing forces.

Depth of the defense area.

Relative combat power of opposing forces.

Relative air and nuclear situations.

Reserves available at higher echelons.

Ability to provide combat service support for the various plans.

Deployment of the TASCOM and facilities supporting the field army.

Employment of chemical warfare munition/agents and the impact on future operations.

b. Based on the selected course of action, the field army commander and his staff analyze the key terrain and the enemy avenues of approach. They determine corps missions, designate corps sectors, and allocate appropriate combat power.

7-41. Allocation of Combat Power

a. The allocation of combat (including nuclear), combat support, and combat service support assets to the corps is based on the field army commander's analysis of what each corps will require to accomplish its assigned mission.

b. When determining the allocation of combat power to the corps, the field army commander visualizes how each corps can defend its assigned sector. An analysis of the attached division's capabilities to defend in the type of terrain involved provides this visualization. The corps commanders are responsible for the

actual disposition of assigned and attached corps troops. The field army commander's concept of the employment of field army's combat means is essential to the soundness of the allocation of combat power.

c. Limitations on available forces or the assignment of extended frontages may require the field army commander to examine in detail the terrain and the enemy capabilities to determine where he must defend in strength and where he can employ economy of force measures.

7-42. Forms of Defense

a. The field army conducts a defense by employing the corps in a mobile or area form of defense.

Area defense. An area defense is based on retention of specific terrain.

Mobile defense. The mobile defense is one in which minimum forces are deployed forward to—

Warn of impending attack.

Canalize the enemy in less favorable terrain.

Inpede and harass them.

Cause their disorganization.

The preponderance of the combat power of the corps is employed in vigorous offensive action to destroy the enemy at a decisive time and place.

b. The area defense and the mobile defense are at opposite ends of a scale of wide variations in defensive operations. Frequently, neither pattern will be suitable in a given situation, and a variation incorporating applicable portions of both must be employed. Within the field army defense, the operations of the various components may encompass both defensive patterns and delaying operations, with certain units being assigned primarily an offensive role. FM 100-5 provides a discussion on the principles involved in the defense.

7-43. Defensive Echelons

Defensive echelons include the security echelon, the forward defensive echelon, and the reserve echelon. The field army commander allocates the combat power of the field army to each echelon in accordance with the field army defense plan.

7-44. Security Echelon

a. The security echelon begins at the forward edge of the battle area (FEBA) and extends to whatever distance to the front and flanks that security elements are employed. Forces operating under field army control in this area com-

monly perform air surveillance and flank security missions. Usually a corps controls the covering force; however, field army may retain control of the covering force on an exceptional basis.

b. When field army directs corps to establish a covering force to the front, field army designates initial coordinating points and prescribes the period of time that the covering force is to hold the enemy forward of the FEBA. The corps is responsible for the composition of the covering force, the details of coordination, and its operation.

c. Usually the organization of a defensive position when in contact with major enemy forces precludes the establishment of a covering force by the field army.

7-45. Forward Defensive Echelon

a. The forward defensive echelon extends rearward from the FEBA and includes the area occupied or organized by the frontline units. As an independent force, the field army has latitude in selecting the areas for conducting the defense. As a part of a larger force, the field army conducts defensive operations in conformance with the instructions from higher headquarters. The field army describes the general trace of the FEBA designating coordinating points on the corps boundaries.

b. The selection of the coordinating points between the corps on the FEBA and the designation of boundaries fix the corps defensive sectors. When designating the corps sectors, the field army commander primarily considers—

- Missions assigned to the corps.
- An evaluation of the terrain.
- Enemy force capabilities.
- Friendly force capabilities.
- Composition of enemy forces.
- Future field army plans.

c. When establishing boundaries, the field army commander assigns the responsibility for a major avenue of approach to a single corps. The field army commander considers an avenue of approach into the field army area as one that permits the unrestricted maneuver of the major combat elements of one or more enemy division-size units. The commander is careful to insure that the area assigned to the corps can provide maneuver room to execute the corps tactical plans. The maneuver room and the communications network available to each corps may be as important as the terrain itself.

7-46. Reserve Echelon

The reserve echelon extends rearward from the

rear of the forward defensive echelon, usually the rear boundary of the corps, to the rear boundary of the field army. In the defense, as in the offensive, the field army reserve consists of maneuver elements and fire support (including nuclear weapons) which the field army commander can employ to influence the battle at critical times and places. Uncommitted reserve echelon troops under field army control and located in the field army service area (FASA) may be assigned a secondary mission to support the FASCOM in RAP operations.

7-47. Employment of the Field Army Reserves

a. As in the offense, the maneuver element of the reserve should be positioned where it can best influence the action and be released to a corps for commitment. The field army commander delegates the responsibility for developing the detailed tactical planning for employment of the reserve to one or more of the corps.

b. The field army may release all or part of the reserve—

Before engagement with major enemy formations.

Before penetration occurs in the forward defensive echelon.

After penetration occurs in the forward defensive echelon.

After the corps have committed all or part of their reserve.

c. The release of all or part of the army reserve before engagement with major enemy formations or before penetrations occur in the corps sectors is based on updated intelligence as to the size of the enemy force confronting the corps. If the enemy force is beyond the capability of the corps, based on initial allocation of combat power from field army, additional combat power from the field army reserve is released to the corps. Also, if nuclear or conventional firepower has destroyed certain elements of the corps before engagement with major forces or before the occurrence of a penetration, releasing part of the field army reserve to the corps may be necessary.

d. The field army commander and staff analyze the situation and determine, in priority, penetrations that may occur in the corps sectors that will require release of all or part of the army reserve. Plans are then formulated to release that portion of the field army reserve for those assumed penetrations that are beyond the capability of the corps reserve. Planning for these penetrations is accomplished in the following sequence:

Field army visualizes penetrations that may occur and may require release of all or part of the army reserve.

Field army provides the corps with the assumed penetration, the assumed enemy strength in the penetration, and that part of the field army reserve that it will release to the corps to use in destroying or ejecting the enemy force in the penetration. These assumed penetrations may be in the corps forward defense area, on the corps flank, or on the boundaries between corps. If a penetration falls on the boundaries between two adjacent corps, field army may adjust the corps boundary and assign one corps the entire responsibility for the penetration or retain responsibility at field army level.

Corps prepares the detailed counterattack plans for use of its own uncommitted reserve and includes the additional combat power released from the field reserve.

Field army reviews and analyzes each corps counterattack plan for conformity with the army defense plan and directs changes as required.

Field army integrates all assumed penetrations into a priority list for the release of the army reserve and assigns priorities of each assumed penetration based on the degree of criticality to the field army defense.

7-48. Defensive Operations During Employment of Nuclear Weapons

a. In a nuclear environment, the prepared field army defensive plans, especially the barrier and nuclear fire plans, are the most positive methods of control that the field army commander has over the battle. The use of ADM to complement the conventional barrier system provides the field army commander with the capability to emplace formidable barriers utilizing a minimum of personnel and logistic tonnage. When engagement with major enemy formations has occurred, decentralized operations below corps level are common.

b. Defensive operations in a nuclear environment will in all probability require the employment of small, mobile units (usually battalion size) that are well supported by nuclear weapons. Field army's missions to the corps provide maximum coverage of the high-speed approaches into the forward defense area. Subordinate units are assigned a specific area within which the commander controls the movement and positioning of his units during the battle. Attacking enemy forces are subjected to massive nuclear destruction as they attempt to overtake the forward defense area. Counterattacking forces are dispersed and concealed to the rear of the forward defense area. Maximum use of nuclear weapons and minimum use of forces characterize the counterattack.

Section IX. RETROGRADE OPERATIONS

7-49. General

During retrograde operations, the field army is moved to the rear or away from the enemy. The operation may be a voluntary action or one forced by the enemy. During a retrograde operation, elements of the field army may be conducting a combination of withdrawals, delaying actions, and retirements, either simultaneously by adjacent units or by one type of operation developing into another. The basic purpose of a retrograde operation is to preserve the integrity of the field army for future operations; however, it can be employed for other reasons, e.g., to reposition forces on more defensible terrain or to eliminate a vulnerable salient.

7-50. Field Army Role in Planning Retrograde Operations

a. The higher headquarters controlling field armies may order the field army to conduct retrograde operations when necessary to pre-

serve the integrity of the field army. The higher headquarters in most cases designates the next defensive position, defines the army's sector of withdrawal, specifies the time when the retrograde operation is to begin, and specifies the time when the field army units are expected to close on the new defensive position. Denial operations are associated with retrograde movements and are discussed in paragraph 7-53 below.

b. In planning a retrograde operation, the field army develops the overall tactical plan; however, the detailed planning and the tactical execution of the operation are accomplished by the corps. The field army plan may include—

- Phasing of the operation.
- Successive defensive positions.
- Withdrawal sectors for each corps.

Defensive sectors for the first defensive position. Defensive sectors for subsequent defensive positions and the final defensive position

may be designated for assignment on order.

Time when the retrograde is to begin and time when the corps are expected to close on the first defensive position. Closing times for subsequent defensive positions and the final defensive position will be specified as the order/plan for each phase of the operation is implemented.

Allocation of forces to each corps necessary to accomplish its assigned mission. The majority of the combat and combat support units will be attached to the corps during retrograde operations. Combat service support units, as required, may also be attached to the corps during retrograde operations. Because of the decentralized execution of retrograde operations, the field army retains minimum required units under its direct control.

c. In developing the task organization for the defense operations, field army makes minimum changes in the corps force structure in effect for the retrograde movement. Such action simplifies corps planning and execution of the retrograde operations and facilitates occupation and organization of the defensive positions.

d. Field army's major responsibilities in planning and executing a retrograde operation are the development of the administrative/logistic plan and the traffic control plan. The administrative/logistic plan provides adequate combat service support with particular emphasis on the evacuation of supplies and equipment and the prompt evacuation of casualties. The traffic control plan provides for maximum effective use of the primary routes of withdrawal in the army's withdrawal sector. Once field army begins a retrograde operation, it takes immedi-

ate action to limit the forward movement of supplies and to reduce the level of supplies in the forward field army supply points by consumption or evacuation of excesses. Field army may issue specific instructions limiting the destruction of supplies and equipment and defining procedures for such destruction. It also acts to establish supply points at all successive defensive positions and at the final defensive position. Military police units are utilized to a maximum to enforce circulation control, route priorities, and individual as well as unit movements. These same MP units concurrently perform route reconnaissance of the primary routes of withdrawal developing alternate routes around possible obstacle areas. Engineer units under field army control improve the primary routes of withdrawal, construct bridges at critical points, or begin preparations of the final defensive position. In planning the support of the retrograde operation, close coordination with corps is required to insure adequate combat service support for the corps tactical plans with minimum loss, destruction, or unnecessary movement of supplies.

7-51. Retrograde Operations During the Employment of Nuclear Weapons

Field army responsibilities for retrograde operations in a nuclear environment are similar to those discussed for defensive operations. However, restrictions on the employment of nuclear weapons to preclude the creation of obstacles for the withdrawing forces are particularly emphasized.

Section X. SUPPORTING OPERATIONS

7-52. Tactical Cover and Deception

a. Large-scale operations under all conditions of general war are joint and strategic. The theater commander develops strategic cover and deception plans to support the strategic cover and deception plan. Deception is strictly controlled to insure compliance with national policies.

b. Tactical cover and deception support operations frequently require coordination with other Services and with allied commanders. Properly conceived and employed, cover and deception deceive the enemy as to the true dispositions, capabilities, and intentions of friendly forces, thus causing him to react advantageously to the friendly forces. Cover includes special measures designed to provide

security to a plan, operation, or activity as well as to intensify normal security and passive defense measures. Deception is an activity designed to mislead the enemy by manipulating, distorting, or falsifying evidence.

c. The field army executes tactical cover and deception measures assigned by higher headquarters. Tactical cover and deception planning is a normal staff activity; however, temporary planning groups may plan certain cover and deception operations. Plans may include the employment of specifically trained and organized units and the use of regular combat, combat support, and combat service support units.

d. Deception plans must provide sufficient time for the enemy to receive the deception

story, analyze the pattern of US activities, and react in a manner previously determined as prejudicial to his interests. The deception operation must be initiated so that the enemy has time to react to the intended deception. Tactical cover and deception require strict security measures and minimum dissemination of plans and information. Tactical cover and deception plans are developed concurrently with OPLAN.

e. FM 31-40 describes tactical cover and deception considerations.

7-53. Denial Operations

a. Denial operations include those actions taken to prevent or hinder the enemy's use or benefit from areas, personnel, facilities, or materiel. They may include destruction, removal, contamination, or erection of obstructions.

b. Subject to the limitations imposed in directives from higher authority, the commander of the unified command establishes the theater policy governing denial operations. The commander of the unified command may conduct denial operations as a part of his overall campaign. His denial policies provide information on specific targets and types of items to be denied, the degree of denial desired, the priority of preparation and execution, and the subordinate commander responsible for planning and execution. The Army component commander and the joint force commanders receive the major share of responsibility for planning and executing denial operations.

c. Below theater, the commander issues instructions for denial operations as an annex to an LOI, OPLAN, or OPORD. Based on the type and significance of the denial targets involved, the army group commanders determine and assign targets to units under their direct control and to subordinate units.

d. At field army and below, commanders combine applicable portions of the strategic denial plan of higher headquarters with the barrier plan into a single, comprehensive, coordinated plan and publish it in the barrier and denial annex to the OPORD. The plans are consolidated because most denial targets are executed similarly to the work of preparing barriers.

e. Authority for execution of specific barrier and denial targets is based on tactical expedience, subject to restrictions, priorities, or plans of higher headquarters. FM 31-10 discusses authority and procedures for denial operations and barriers in detail.

f. The doctrine and guidance to be followed in emergency denial of nuclear weapons are contained in FM 6-20-1.

7-54. Barriers

a. Barriers are a coordinated series of natural and artificial obstacles employed to canalize, direct, restrict, delay, or stop the movement of an opposing force and to impose additional losses in personnel, time, and equipment on the opposing force. A barrier ordinarily links natural and artificial obstacles in a linear form. In the initial stages of development, a barrier is not an impenetrable line of great depth and continuous strength.

b. Commanders at each echelon have authority to make full use of natural and artificial obstacles for security and for the strengthening of close-in defenses. Barrier planning, however, is a major function of the field army. Corps and higher commanders have the authority to direct the employment of barriers on an extensive scale. This authority may be delegated to division commanders. The basic principle involved in the employment of barriers is their use to augment the combat effectiveness of available forces. Barriers are not a substitute for troops and weapons; but, if properly employed, barriers materially increase their effectiveness. Barriers are comprehensively integrated with the overall tactical scheme of maneuver, the fire support plan, and the combat service support plan.

c. Barriers are used in the offense to—

Contribute to flank security of the attacking force.

Impede enemy counterattacks.

Assist in entrapment of enemy forces.

Serve as an economy of force measure.

d. Barriers are used in the defense to—

Delay and disrupt the enemy advance toward the front or flanks.

Delay, limit, or canalize the movement of a penetrating or enveloping force.

Separate enemy armor from infantry.

Assist in flank and rear area security.

Serve as an economy of force measure.

e. Barriers are used in retrograde operations to—

Impede the enemy advance.

Permit the adoption of economy of force measures.

Gain time.

f. Army groups and higher headquarters prepare broad barrier studies based on studies of the weather and terrain. They issue instruction, based on these studies, for the planning and employment of barriers.

g. Field army or corps barrier plans are part of the tactical plan and are issued as an annex to the OPORD. The field army barrier plan is

not a detailed plan showing all the individual obstacles in the field army area. It is a framework around which corps can develop its barrier plan.

h. Applicable portions of the field army barrier plan are included in the corps barrier plan. The same type of instructions contained in the army plan are included in the corps barrier plan, but the corps plan is more detailed and covers the location of those natural and artificial barriers including the use of atomic demolition munitions and barrier minefields essential to the corps tactical plan.

i. FM 31-10 covers barrier planning in detail. Use of ADM is discussed in FM 5-26.

7-55. Unconventional Warfare

a. The commander of the unified command is responsible for the conduct of unconventional warfare (UW) in the theater of operations. As part of this responsibility, he designates operational areas for the conduct of UW and related UW activities.

b. The principal US Army element available to the commander of the unified command to organize UW operational areas is the special forces (SF) group assigned to theater army.

c. A theater UW command may be established as a subordinate unified command by the theater commander to provide joint planning and coordination for UW operations. The Army component of the theater UW command, an SF group, establishes the required special forces operational base (SFOB) in friendly territory. The group plans for, directs, controls, and supplies SF operating in denied or hostile areas in organizing, training, equipping, and controlling irregular forces in UW, a ground

operation, and such other UW operations as may be required in assigned operational areas.

d. When UW operational areas come within the area of influence of the advancing tactical command, OPCON of UW forces in these areas is usually transferred from the unified or specified command level to the field army concerned. The field army, in turn, may assign OPCON of the UW forces to any of the subordinate tactical units. This control is seldom delegated below division.

e. FM 31-21 and FR 31-21A provide detailed discussions of the employment of Special Forces in support of UW.

7-56. Camouflage

The basic principles of camouflage are followed in an offensive operation as well as in a static or defensive situation. The responsibility for camouflage rests on the commander, and all troops must be aware of the principles and techniques of camouflage. Technical advice and assistance is provided by the engineers. The engineer under the general staff supervision of the G-3, is responsible for camouflage planning in coordination with the G-2 and G-4. In a fast moving offensive situation it is doubtful if time will allow extensive artificial camouflage measures. However, engineers advise and assist other troops in utilization of natural features which will aid in camouflage and concealment. During preparation for offensive operations, special attention is given to camouflage, concealment, and disguise of units and activities which may reveal friendly plans. Camouflage is an important supporting element of tactical cover and deception.

Doctrinal Recapitulation

- The composition of a field army is not fixed; the number and types of troop units assigned or attached depend on the mission, the characteristics of the area of operations, the availability of units, and the contemplated operation.

- Missions assigned to field army usually are broad in nature and permit latitude in their accomplishment.

- A mission is analyzed to determine whether it contains tasks not specifically stated that must be accomplished to fulfill the overall mission.

- A field army operation is phased when there is a change in the form of maneuver or nature of the operation or a major regrouping of forces. Except for long-range ballistic missile delivery systems, the field army usually attaches all its field artillery and aerial field artillery to the corps.

- Allocations/assignments of nuclear weapons are for specific period, a specific mission, or a phase of the higher headquarters operation.

- Planning for ground force operations includes the integration of allocated tactical air support.

- Communications support at the field army level is provided by a command communications system, an area communications system, and an air defense artillery communications system.

- In offensive operations, the corps mission and field army concept of operation are so stated to enable the corps to plan one phase of the field army operation in detail and initiate planning for succeeding phases.

- The basic forms of maneuver employed in the offense are the penetration, envelopment, and frontal attack.

- In offensive and defensive operations, the field army reserve usually is released to a corps for commitment.

- In the defense, all corps of the field army normally are employed in the forward defense area.

- An avenue of approach into the field army defensive area is one that permits the unrestricted maneuver of one or more enemy division-size units.

- The basic purpose of a retrograde operation is to preserve the integrity of the command for future operations.



10



11



CHAPTER 8 CORPS (STANAG 2099 and SEASTAG 2099)

Section I. GENERAL

8-1. Introduction

This chapter pertains to a US corps operating as part of a US field army. The principles discussed herein also apply to an independent or separate corps operating under the direction of a joint task force (JTF) or combined force headquarters.

8-2. Organization

a. The corps is a tactical organization, usually consisting of two or more divisions together with supporting arms and services. The composition of the corps is not fixed; however, the TOE 52-series establishes the organization of the corps headquarters and headquarters company (HHC). Although the field army assigns or attaches units to the corps for a specific tactical situation, some units habitually are assigned to the corps to provide the means required to facilitate command and control (fig 8-1). The type and the number of troop units assigned or attached to the corps depend on—

- Assigned mission.
- Characteristics of the area of operations.
- Availability of units.
- Enemy situation.
- Type of future operations contemplated.

b. In a combined theater of operations (TO), the corps may contain allied units. This chapter specifically discusses a corps composed entirely of US units; however, the principles are applicable to a corps composed of both US and allied units.

c. The overall combat power of the corps is not restricted to that provided by attached or assigned field army units. Operations of supporting field army units and elements from other Services frequently strengthen the corps combat power.

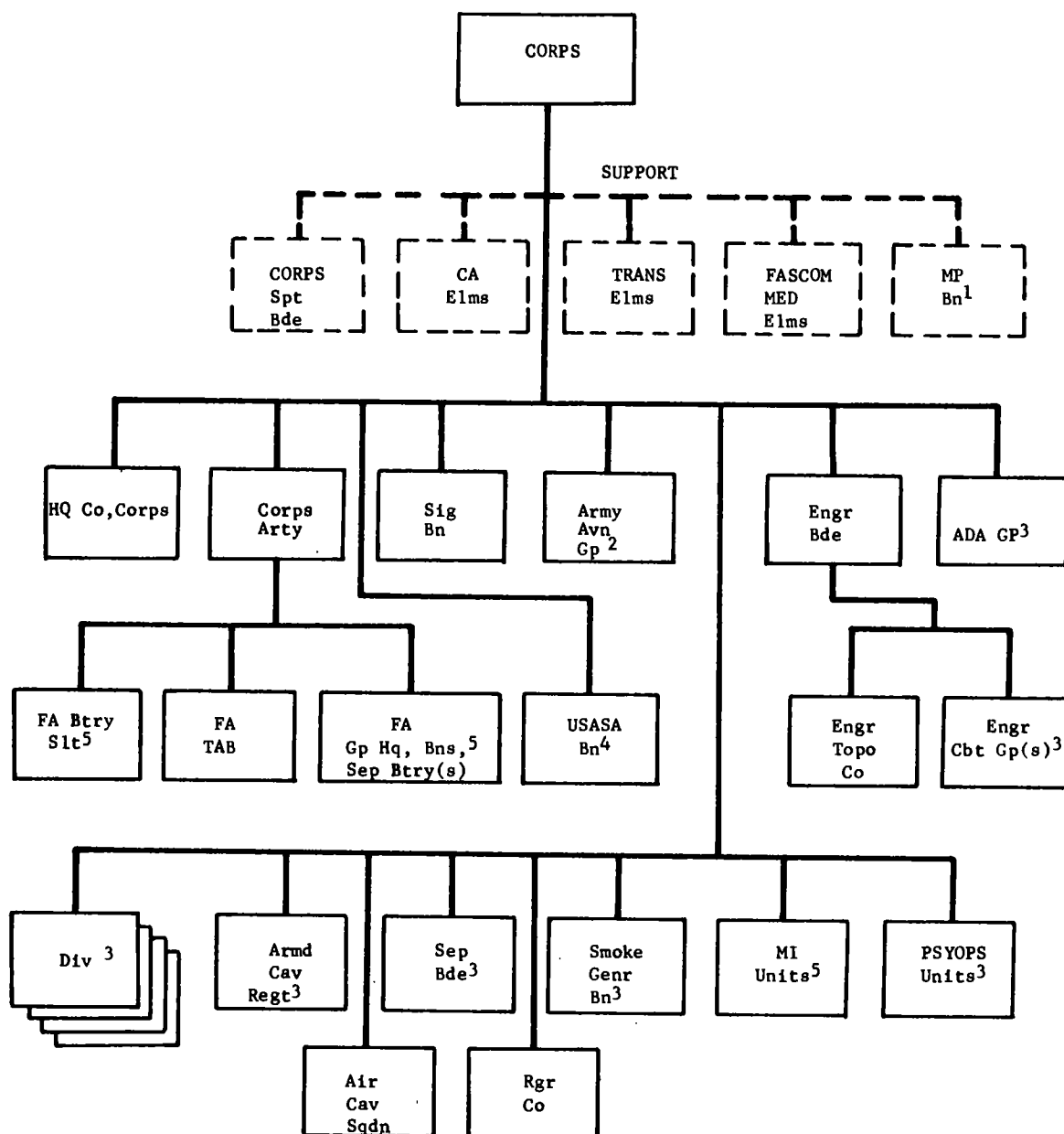
8-3. Corps Headquarters and Staff

a. TOE 52-1 provides the organization for a corps headquarters. When engaged in combat operations, the corps headquarters usually consists of one main echelon organized as the main command post and an alternate command post. It may establish a tactical command post as an extension of the main CP, if required. When employed as an independent or separate corps, a rear echelon may be required. FM 101-5 contains a detailed discussion of the echelonment of headquarters.

b. Corps headquarters uses the US Army general staff organization. FM 101-5 provides guidance of staff organization, procedures, and responsibilities.

8-4. Corps Tactical Operations Center

The establishment of corps tactical operations center (CTOC) usually is necessary to assist the corps commander in reducing staff reaction time and coordinating current operations to insure sound command decisions and their rapid implementation. FM 101-5 provides detailed discussion of the CTOC.



-----FASCOM organization for corps combat service support.

¹DS or attached; may be attached corps spt bde.

²Aviation company and surveillance airplane company assigned to corps. Other elms attached as required.

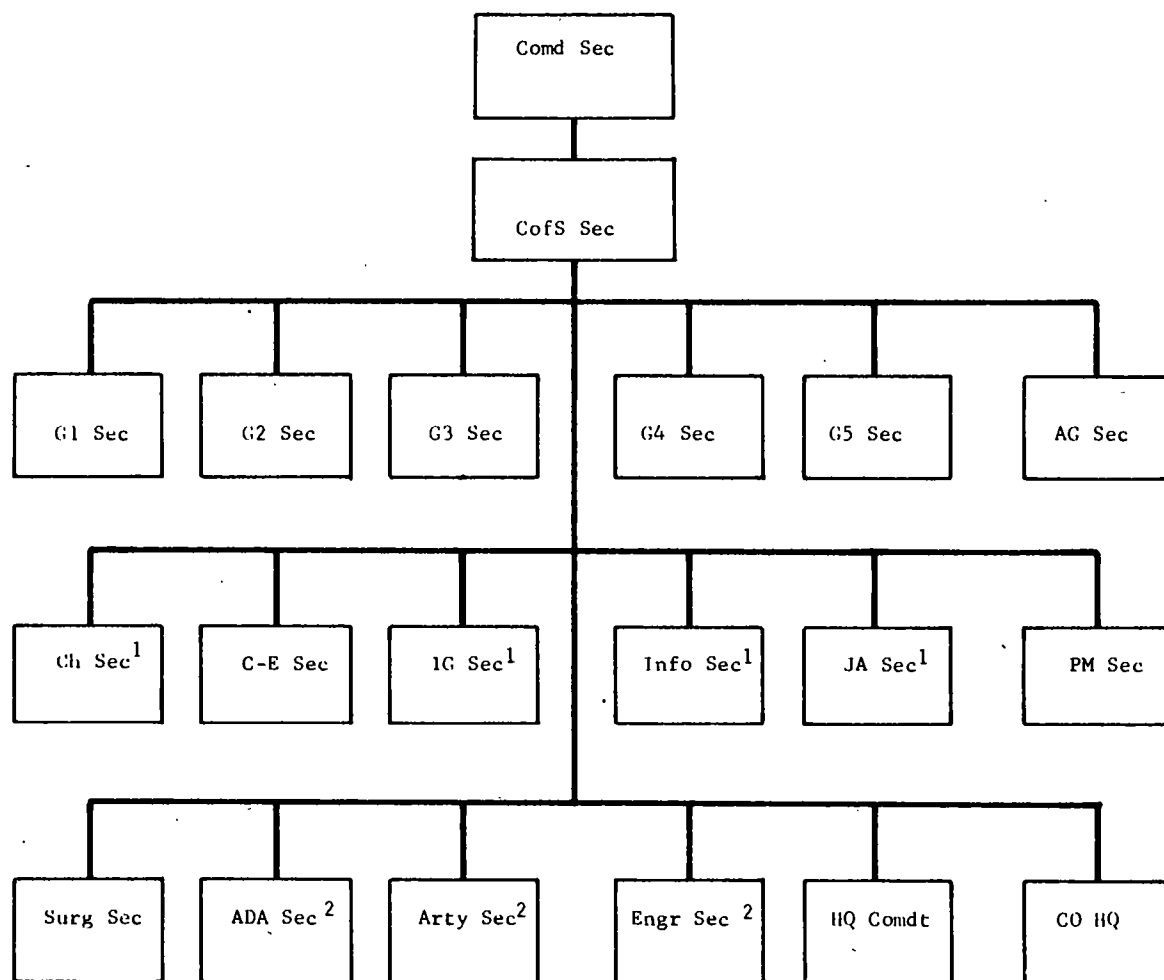
³Attached as required.

⁴Provides support in accordance with AR 10-122.

⁵Attached.

Figure 8-1. Type corps organized for combat on a large landmass.

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY, CORPS OR AIRBORNE CORPS



¹Direct access to CG, as a Personnel Staff Officer, as required.

²Personnel and equipment provided from other TOE.

Figure 8-2. Type corps headquarters and airborne corps headquarters.

Section II. PLANNING

8-5. General

a. Corps fight the tactical battle for the field army. The field army commander provides corps commanders the necessary combat and combat support units to conduct successful tactical operations. The field army commander usually retains responsibility for providing combat service support to corps and for other support that corps commanders do not immediately require to wage the tactical battle.

b. Planning of tactical operations by corps is based on field army plans. The field army pro-

vides corps timely information of contemplated field army operations to allow corps commanders and their staffs to project their plans well into the future. Similarly, corps provide their major subordinate commanders information of contemplated corps operations to facilitate the development and preparation of effective and detailed plans.

c. During operations for a current phase of a field army operation, corps simultaneously prepare the detailed plans for at least the next phase. Planning is continuous and, as informa-

tion becomes available and the situation permits, the corps planners prepare plans for subsequent phases.

d. The corps commander requires adequate and timely information of the enemy to plan the employment of his forces. Intelligence, reconnaissance, and surveillance agencies assigned and attached to the corps develop the enemy situation. Information and intelligence of interest to subordinate commanders are transmitted to those commanders without delay. In addition to the information that is of value to specific elements, each major subordinate commander remains aware of the situation and the current enemy capabilities by means of intelligence estimates, reports, and situation maps. Liaison officers at field army, division, and adjacent corps are particularly valuable in exchanging such information.

8-6. Command and Staff Actions

a. Although the missions assigned to the corps are more specific than those assigned to the field army, they are relatively broad in nature. The corps commander analyzes the mission received from field army to determine whether additional tasks, not specifically stated in the field army mission, must be undertaken to insure the accomplishment of the overall mission. On completion of his analysis, the corps commander provides his staff the restated mission and initial planning guidance. The corps staffs prepare their staff estimates and provide appropriate recommendations to the commander. After considering the staff recommendations, the corps commander completes his own estimate of the situation, makes his decision, and provides the staff with his overall concept of the operation. The corps commander's decision and concept of the operation provide the basis for the development of the detailed corps operation plan (OPLAN) or order (OPORD).

b. Once execution of the plan starts and the corps units are committed, radical changes in the scheme of maneuver are avoided. However, the plan/order must allow the commander sufficient flexibility so that he may take advantage of the situation during the execution. Adjust-

ments in fire support can readily be made, but major changes affecting the planned movement of corps maneuver forces require adequate consideration of time and space factors. The timely and effective employment of corps units results from decisions made early enough to permit thorough coordination and planning.

c. The sequence of actions in the decision making process at corps is similar although less general than that of field army.

8-7. Phasing a Corps Operation

a. Corps phases its operation under the same general conditions as field army. Phasing facilitates detailed planning for the execution of the commander's adopted course of action. By reducing the operation to phases, the corps commander can better develop the details of execution as the operation progresses.

b. A corps usually phases its operation when—

The form of maneuver or nature of the operation changes.

A major regrouping of forces occurs.

8-8. Scope of the Corps Operation Order

a. The corps OPLAN/OPORD establishes the concept of operations for execution of the course of action adopted by the corps commander. It contains the details of execution for at least the first phase of the operation and outlines instructions for succeeding phases. Additional plans are developed and published as required to execute succeeding phases. The corps commander issues the detailed OPLAN for the next phase after the current phase has commenced. Fragmentary orders are appropriate when only minor changes to the current OPORD are necessary.

b. The concept of operation describes the corps commander's overall tactical plan, to include phasing if required, to accomplish the mission assigned to the corps. The assignment of tasks to subordinate units will require them to execute at least one phase of the operation and to initiate planning for one or more succeeding phases. Tasks assigned for succeeding phases are on a "prepare to" basis.

Section III. OPERATIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

8-9. General

This section discusses the combat and combat support units that may be attached or assigned to the corps and their general method of employment; support provided by other Services is also discussed where appropriate. The field

army assigns or attaches most of its combat and combat support units to the corps for combat operations. The corps commander may further attach some of these combat support units to the divisions, or he may employ them under corps control to support the divisions. In

offensive operations, the division making the corps main attack receives primary consideration.

8-10. Maneuver Units

a. Divisions. The field army commander attaches from two to six divisions to each corps. All types of divisions in various combinations may be attached to organize each corps for a particular mission or operation. The employment of a division in a particular role, especially airborne and airmobile divisions employed in an infantry division role, require combat, combat support, and combat service support augmentation. Since most of the combat and combat support units assigned to the field army are attached to the corps, the corps provides the necessary combat and combat support required to augment the combat power of the divisions. FM 61-100 discusses division operations in detail.

b. Armored Cavalry Regiment. The armored cavalry regiment performs reconnaissance and security operations for the corps. The regiment's organic air and armored cavalry units can operate over wide areas at an extended distance and may serve as a reconnaissance or a security force. In addition, the regiment may engage in offensive, defensive, or delaying actions as a part of the main battle in an economy of force role. The attachment of additional combat and combat support units to a regiment increases the regiment's capability to conduct reconnaissance, security, and economy of force operations. One armored cavalry regiment generally is attached to the corps. This regiment can operate under corps control or be attached, in whole or part, to a division. FM 17-95 contains guidance for employment of the regiment.

c. Separate Brigade. A separate brigade headquarters may be attached to the corps. Infantry, mechanized infantry, airborne, or tank battalions are attached to the brigade headquarters for command and control. The brigade with its attached battalions may work directly under corps control, perform a rear area or flank security mission, serve in the corps reserve, or be attached to a division to augment its combat power.

8-11. Fire Support

a. General. Fire support means under corps control include the nuclear and nonnuclear fires of attached surface-to-surface and surface-to-air weapon systems. Tactical air support is provided to corps by the Air Force, Navy, and Marine Corps. When appropriate, naval gunfire support may be provided.

b. Field Artillery. The bulk of the field artillery battalions assigned to the field army are attached to the corps. This attachment provides the corps commander a powerful means of influencing the outcome of battle.

(1) Corps artillery provides depth to combat; augments the fires of the divisions, separate brigades, and armored cavalry regiments; provides the bulk of fires on hostile cannon, missiles, and rockets; and performs corps-wide target acquisition functions.

(2) Corps artillery controls the operations of nondivisional field artillery and coordinates the activities of the other field artillery available to the corps. The corps artillery headquarters controls large-scale employment of field artillery; it brings into play the bulk of heavy artillery, the longer range missiles, and its nuclear capability. The corps commander accomplishes control and coordination by assigning tactical missions to subordinate units, attaching artillery to subordinate units, providing survey and communication to the field artillery with the corps, and prescribing the available ammunition supply rate.

(3) Types of missions regularly assigned to corps field artillery groups and battalions include general support (GS), reinforcing, and GS-reinforcing. Corps field artillery units also may be attached to the divisions of the corps. The corps commander, on the recommendation of the corps artillery commander, may assign missions to the division artillery of a reserve division; however, he makes provision to return this divisional artillery to the control of its parent unit before its commitment. Field artillery support also is provided for nondivisional elements of the corps reserve when these forces are committed independently. In offensive operations, the main attack of the corps is weighted with responsive field artillery support. The nuclear delivery capability of field artillery weapons reduces the requirement for massed conventional fire during nuclear operations. Corps usually attaches corps cannon field artillery and a portion of the shorter range missile units to an exploiting force. FM 6-20-series contains detailed discussions of the employment of field artillery units.

c. Air Defense Artillery. The air defense artillery (ADA) group provides air defense of the corps area in a direct support (DS) role. In an independent operation, the ADA group usually is attached to the corps. In either case, the ADA commander provides air defense of corps installations and forces based upon the ADA priorities established by the corps commander. Air

defense of the corps area is provided by the forward area and low and medium-altitude ADA battalions attached to the group. When required, ADA units may be either placed in support or attached to the division. Coordination of ADA activities with other tactical operations of the corps is a normal staff activity. FM 44-1 contains a detailed discussion of air defense operations.

d. Army Aviation. Attached Army aviation units may operate directly under the corps or may be further attached or placed in support of subordinate elements for specific missions. The attack helicopters of these aviation units supplement and extend the firepower available to the corps commander from ground-based weapons and close air support (CAS) provided by other Services.

e. Fire Support Coordination Line. The fire support coordination line (FSCL) is an imaginary line arranged, if possible, to follow well-defined geographical features. It is established by the corps commander to coordinate supporting fires delivered by forces not under corps control. The location and the effective time of the FSCL are coordinated with supporting tactical air, naval gunfire, adjacent units, and higher headquarters. The FSCL is established beyond the farthest point to which the corps may employ patrols, penetration forces, or covering forces to permit supporting fires to attack targets beyond the FSCL without danger to or coordination with the corps. Supporting agencies outside the corps must coordinate with the corps before engaging targets short of the FSCL. However, field artillery and naval gunfire under corps control may deliver fire between the FSCL and the no-fire line (NFL), established by the divisions, without coordination. FM 6-20-series contains additional details on the establishment of the FSCL.

8-12. Nuclear Weapon Employment

a. Field army assigns and/or allocates nuclear weapons to the corps for a specific period, specific mission, or a phase of the field army operation. The corps commander uses allocated weapons as a planning factor for future operations and assignment of nuclear weapons for actual employment.

b. Corps accomplishes the detailed integration of assigned nuclear weapons with the scheme of maneuver by—

Assigning and allocating nuclear weapons to major subordinate units.

Planning the employment of nuclear weapons to be fired by corps delivery means.

Retaining an appropriate nuclear reserve.

c. When planning the employment of nuclear weapons, the corps commander considers the characteristics of the available weapon system, to include their range, responsiveness, reliability, accuracy, and the yields that the weapon system can deliver. The corps commander's assignment and/or allocation of nuclear weapons to subordinate units may include weapons whose delivery systems are not under the control of the subordinate commander. Normally, subordinate units are assigned/allocated nuclear weapons whose delivery systems are under their control.

d. To insure a high state of responsiveness of nuclear weapon support, the corps maintains current information concerning the location and condition of readiness of nuclear weapons and delivery means available to the corps. This includes recommending to the corps support brigade commander the successive locations of special ammunition units of the brigade that usually provide a portion of the corps' nuclear allocation.

8-13. Nuclear Weapon Allocation and Assignment Procedures

a. The development of corps plans as far as possible in advance of the actual operation should include the nuclear weapon allocation to subordinate corps units. The corps commander provides his staff with planning guidance on employment of nuclear weapons not covered in the corps SOP. The nuclear weapons aspects of the corps commander's planning guidance is contained in FM 101-31-1; supplemental information can be found in FM 100-30.

b. Based on the nuclear assignment/allocation by field army and the corps commander's planning guidance, the corps staff develops corps assignments/allocations by estimating the number and the type of weapons scheduled for delivery at the corps level, retention in corps reserve, and assignments/allocations to major subordinate units. The major subordinate units are informed of the corps commander's concept of operation, their assigned mission, and the tentative assignment/allocation of nuclear weapons and are requested to submit their nuclear weapon requirements. The corps staff reconciles these requirements with the availability of weapons and, with the corps commander's approval, announces the corps' assignment/allocation. The final assignment/allocation of nuclear weapons for each corps OPORD is usually contained in the Fire Support Annex.

8-14. Chemical Weapons

The operational considerations for the employment of chemical weapons to support corps operations are similar to those discussed for field army operations (para 7-15).

8-15. Tactical Air Support

a. Planning for tactical air support is closely integrated with corps planning for ground tactical operations. The G3 and G2 air of the corps coordinates close air support operations and air reconnaissance operations respectively. The corps G3 and G4 jointly plan and coordinate tactical airlift operations. The G4 plans and coordinates airlift of troops, cargo, and supplies for administrative moves and combat service support operations. The G3 plans and coordinates the airlift of troops for a tactical movement that results in airborne assault or airlanded operations. The ground liaison officer (GLO) advises and assists tactical fighter unit commanders on matters pertaining to Army operations.

b. The organization of the Air Force tactical air control system (TACS) closely parallels the Army echelons of command, figure 7-3. A tactical air control party (TACP) habitually is attached to battalion, brigade, separate brigade, division, and corps to advise the associated commander on all aspects of tactical air support operations, to forward immediate requests, and to coordinate and control tactical air support provided Army forces. The TACP may also be located at field army depending on the tactical situation. A direct air support center (DASC) is designed to operate with the CTOC as a forward element of the tactical air control center (TACC) to provide a fast-reaction capability to satisfy immediate requests from Army forces for tactical air support. The TACC is the operations center of the Air Force component and is equivalent to the senior Army tactical operations center (TOC).

c. Requests for tactical air support are either preplanned or immediate. Preplanned requests are forwarded by division through the most expeditious Army channels available for processing at corps. The corps headquarters assigns priorities to each request and/or approval of the corps commander, forwards the requests to field army. Immediate requests are forwarded by the initiating unit's TACP directly to the DASC using the Air Force-operated air request net, figure 7-3. The TACP at each headquarters monitors and acknowledges receipt of the request from the commander concerned. If an intermediate commander disapproves the

request, the DASC notifies the requesting TACP. Silence by the intermediate TACP indicates approval of the request. FM 100-26 contains a detailed discussion of the air-ground operations system (AGOS).

8-16. Attack Helicopter Operations

a. The discussion at paragraph 7-17 on attack helicopter operation is applicable to the corps. Army aviation units have attack helicopters (to include aerial field artillery) that provide air-to-surface fires for combat units. Field army aviation units and aerial field artillery units provide the primary source of attack helicopter direct fires. These units normally are attached to or are placed in support of the corps.

b. The request procedures for those units which do not have organic or attached attack helicopters are as follows:

(1) Preplanned requests for attack helicopters in a fire and maneuver role will be made through command channels and may originate at any level of command. When provided, attack helicopters will be placed under operational control of the supported commander. Aerial field artillery helicopter fire support units are requested, controlled, and coordinated through fire support channels in the same manner as other fire support means.

(2) Immediate requests for attack helicopter support are made through command channels for fire and maneuver role or fire support channels for aerial field artillery when a threat develops or a target is acquired and time is insufficient for advance planning and coordination. The immediate request procedure does not differ significantly from the preplanned request procedures, except that delivery time, planning and coordination are abbreviated.

8-17. Naval Gunfire and Naval Close Air Support

Naval gunfire (NGF) and naval CAS are provided during amphibious operations and may be provided when supporting ships are within range of the target area. NGF support is integrated with other fire support available to the corps. Paragraph 7-18 provides discussion of NGF support.

8-18. Electronic Warfare

The electronic warfare (EW) system provides the means of reducing the effectiveness of hostile electronic activities and insuring the effective use of friendly electronics. Discussion of EW and basic references are provided in paragraph 7-19.

8-19. Stability Operations

When required, the field army commander directs stability operations. The principles enumerated in paragraphs 7-25 through 7-28 are applicable to the corps in a stability operations environment. FM 19-50, FM 31-1, FM 31-23, FM 31-73, and FM 41-10 provide detailed information concerning employment of US Army forces in stability operations.

8-20. Other Corps Combat Support

a. Army Aviation. Field army habitually attaches a portion of its Army aviation units to corps. These units provide the corps with responsive aviation units to augment and support the ground units in accomplishing their missions. Infantry and airborne infantry divisions have an organic aviation battalion with the capability to lift a rifle company in a single lift. The airmobile division has the organic capability to airlift simultaneously the assault elements of two airmobile infantry battalions and three 105-mm howitzer batteries or any combination thereof. The aircraft of the mechanized and armored divisions are primarily used for command and control purposes. When the airmobile force to be lifted is larger than a rifle company, the infantry and airborne infantry divisions require the support of additional corps or army aviation units. Corps provides Army aviation support to the divisions by placing units under the operational control of the division, assigning a DS mission to the aviation unit, or attaching the aviation unit to the division for the duration of the operation or for a specific period. FM 57-35 contains a detailed discussion of airmobile operations, and FM 1-100 contains the doctrine and guidance for the utilization of Army aviation.

b. Chemical. Chemical smoke generator units provide concealment for friendly troops, installations, and tactical areas under all operating conditions. Chemical smoke generator battalions generally are assigned to field armies. They are further attached to corps or divisions for support operations. FM 3-50 contains a detailed discussion of chemical smoke generator units and smoke operations. In addition to smoke operations, corps may employ riot control agents to temporarily lower enemy combat effectiveness and may employ flame or incendiary weapons to demoralize enemy troops and damage or destroy materiel.

c. Engineer. The corps engineer combat brigade provides the command, control and staff necessary for coordinated engineer support. It also provides general engineer combat support

and construction support for combat, combat support, and combat service support units within the corps area. The corps engineer brigade combat units work closely with divisional engineer units in support of combat operations by accomplishing tasks which exceed, either by number or by nature, the capabilities of divisional engineer battalions. In addition, elements of this brigade usually operate in direct support of the divisions and within the area of the forward divisions on a task or area assignment basis. FM 5-142 contains a detailed discussion of nondivisional combat engineer units.

d. Communications-Electronics. The corps signal battalion operates the corps communication system consisting of a command point-to-point voice and radio teletypewriter (RATT) system and a multichannel system (FM 11-92). The corps commander uses the command system for control of corps tactical operations. The corps also has access to the field army area system as a backup for organic communications and to facilitate combat service support traffic. Messenger service is used to transmit orders, overlays, bulky items, and other reports or messages not suitable for electronic transmission.

e. Military Police. Military police (MP) support of the corps is provided by a battalion of the MP brigade from field army. The military police battalion may be assigned in DS or attached to the corps. Separate MP company or company minus are normally employed to the respective headquarters for security of field army, FASCOM, corps support command (COSCOM), and support brigades. FM 19-4 provides detailed information on MP operations.

f. US Army Security Agency. The US Army Security Agency (USASA) battalion with its subordinate units provides support to the corps to render that tactical support effort specified in AR 10-122. FM 32-10 provides a detailed discussion of USASA operations.

g. Psychological Operations. Ordinarily, one psychological operations (PSYOP) battalion (tactical) is attached to each corps. This PSYOP unit operates under the supervision of the corps, G5. PSYOP units are organized to support the mission assigned the corps. Corps may attach psychological operations companies with suitable operational teams to forward divisions. FM 33-1 and 33-5 provide details of psychological operations doctrine, techniques and procedures.

h. Military Intelligence. A military intelligence company (Aerial Surveillance) (OV-1D) normally will be assigned to and employed in

general support of a corps. Direct support to subordinate units will be performed on a mission basis. This unit provides the corps intelligence functions requiring the employment of special skills and/or the utilization of foreign languages in support of a corps headquarters. FM 30-20 provides a discussion of aerial surveillance and reconnaissance support to corps.

i. *Civil Affairs*. The corps commander may be delegated civil affairs (CA) authority by the field army commander. The delegation of authority is accompanied by an allocation of CA resources. A CA battalion, capable of exercising control over six CA companies, is the major CA unit employed with the corps. In the combat zone, CA may be required within tactical boundaries; however, transition to political boundaries, on a politico-geographic basis, should be accomplished as soon as practicable. FM 41-10 provides doctrinal and operational details for CA operations.

j. *Airborne Infantry Ranger Company*. The airborne infantry ranger company is especially organized, trained, and equipped to perform the

combat support functions of reconnaissance, surveillance, and target acquisition in the dispatching unit area of interest. The companies, when authorized by the Department of the Army, are provided to corps and field army and may be placed in support of subordinate elements. Details on employment of airborne infantry ranger companies are contained in FM 31-18.

8-21. Rear Area Protection

The corps commander is responsible for rear area protection (RAP) operations in his corps area, a responsibility he normally coordinates through his rear area operations center (RAOC). Units operating within the corps area normally are responsible for their own local security and area damage control efforts and for providing mutual assistance to adjacent units within their capability. These responsibilities are carried out in conformance with the corps commander's plans and directives.

Section IV. OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS

8-22. General

This section discusses the important aspects of planning and conducting corps offensive operations and should be considered in conjunction with the operational considerations outlined in paragraphs 8-9 through 8-21 above.

8-23. Missions

The corps commander's decision and concept of operation are translated into missions for each division and subordinate command of the corps and are transmitted in the form of OPLAN and OPORD. The division's mission usually is more specific than the mission assigned to the corps and usually requires the division to secure terrain, destroy enemy forces, or both.

8-24. Coordination and Control

The corps prescribes coordination and control measures to insure unity of effort during the conduct of corps offensive operations. These measures may include, as appropriate—

Lines of departure (only in counterattack planning).

Time or times of attack.

Zones of action.

Axes of advance.

Direction of attack.

Phase lines.

Objective areas.

Boundaries.

Link-up-points.

FSCL.

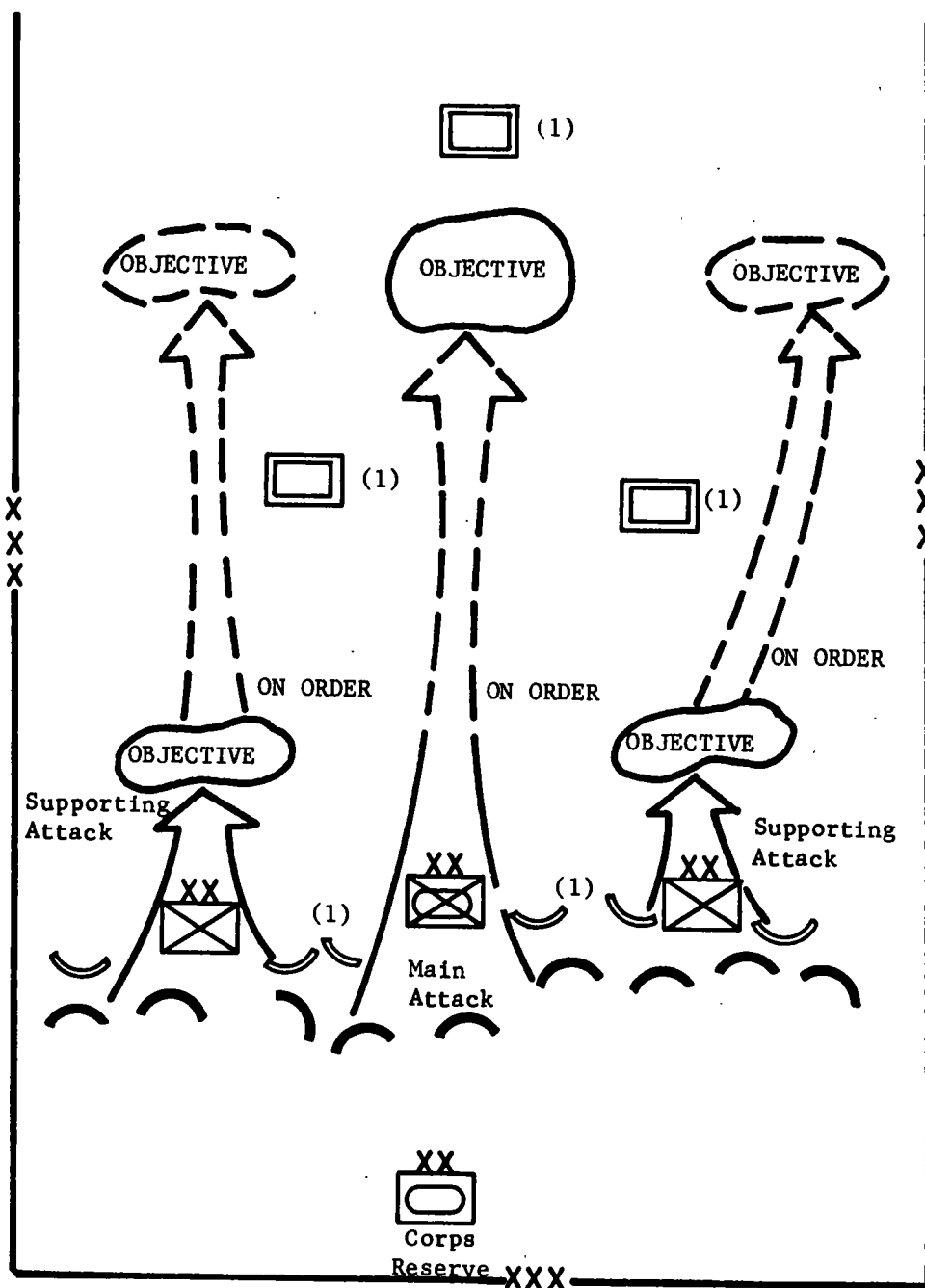
FCL.

Limit of advance.

8-25. Advance to Contact

a. An advance to contact executed by the corps actually is an advance to contact by the individual divisions of the corps, coordinated and controlled by the corps headquarters. Although the advance of the various elements of the corps is coordinated, the elements are not necessarily moved in a fixed relationship to one another. FM 61-100 discusses division operations in an advance to contact.

b. In addition to coordinating and controlling the advance of the divisions, corps directs and controls the employment of corps security forces to the front and flanks of the advancing divisions. Employment of tactical air reconnaissance and Army aviation provides the corps commander with timely information of the movement and disposition of enemy forces to enable him to make an early decision as to the employment of the elements of the corps.



NOTE: Diagram is schematic only. Overlay techniques such as boundaries, phase lines, _____ etc., are not shown.

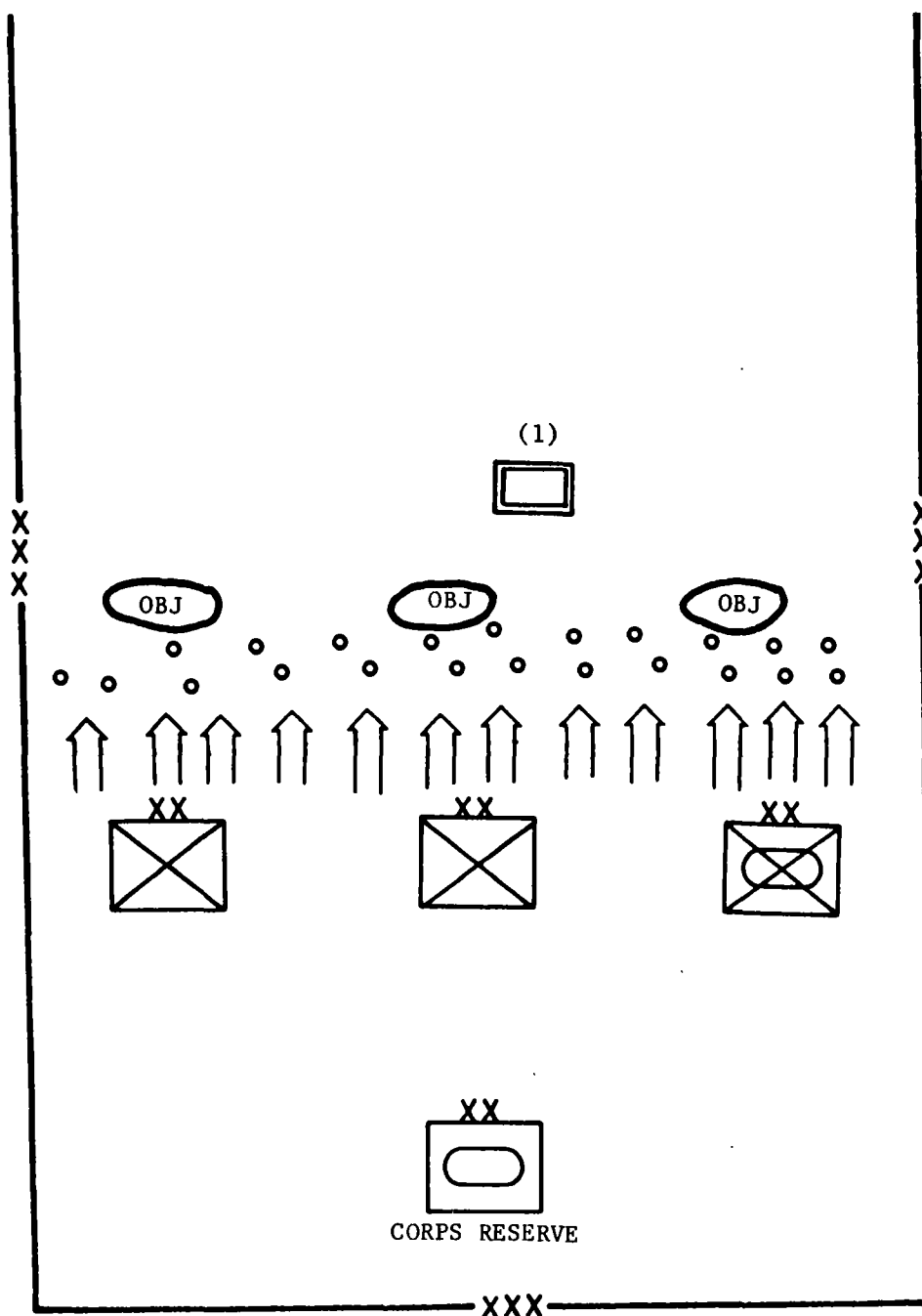
¹Enemy forces may be destroyed or neutralized by nuclear or nonnuclear fire support means.

Figure 8-3. Corps in type penetration.

8-26. Meeting Engagements

Meeting engagements frequently may occur at division and lower echelons of command. They are characterized by limited knowledge of the enemy and minimum time available for the

commander concerned to develop the situation and formulate and execute plans. The commander concerned in the meeting engagement must seize and retain the initiative through speed of reaction to enable him to subsequently



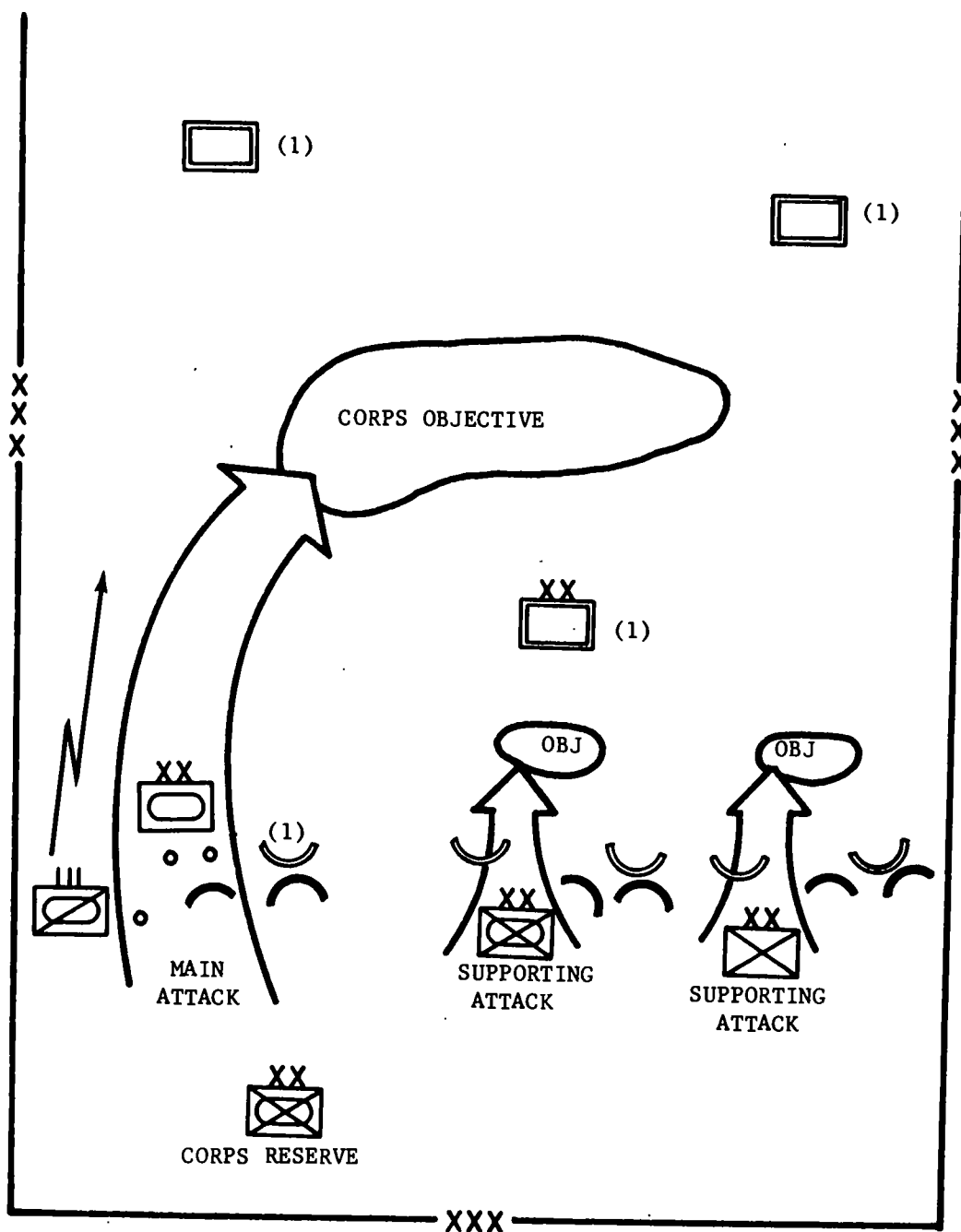
NOTE: Diagram is schematic only. Overlay techniques such as boundaries, phase lines, _____ etc., are not shown.

¹Enemy forces may be destroyed or neutralized by nuclear or nonnuclear fire support means.

Figure 8-4. Corps in type frontal attack.

adopt the best course of action to accomplish his mission. The corps commander, attempting to develop the enemy situation, remains aware of the situation and is prepared to provide additional combat power as required to the commit-

ted force. The action ceases to be a meeting engagement when the enemy's situation has been developed and subsequent planned or coordinated operations are undertaken.



NOTE: Diagram is schematic only. Overlay techniques such as boundaries, phase lines, _____ etc., are not shown.

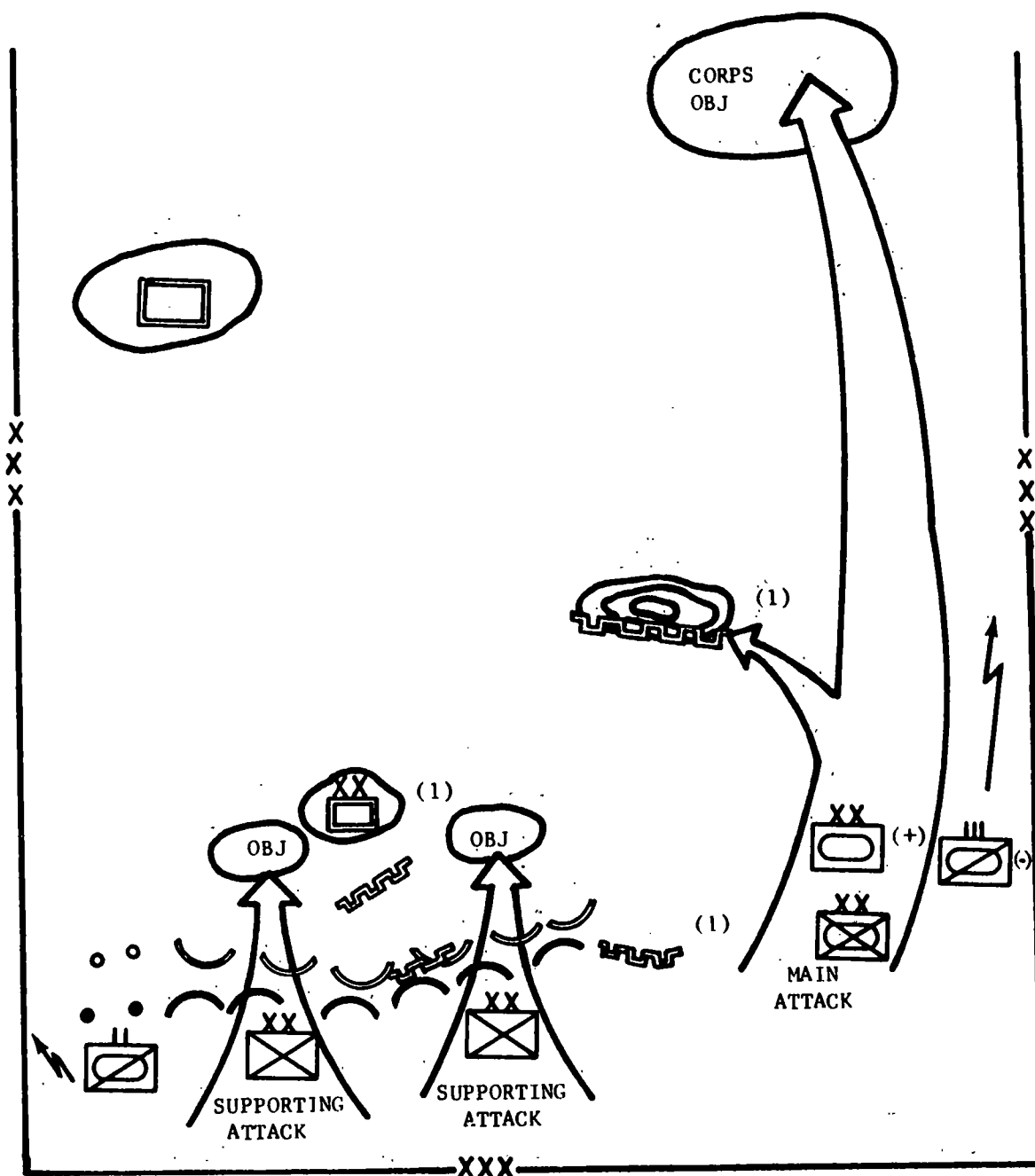
¹Enemy forces may be destroyed or neutralized by nuclear or nonnuclear fire support means.

Figure 8-5. Corps in type envelopment.

8-27. Corps Offensive Maneuver

a. *General.* During offensive operations, the corps employs the basic forms of maneuver, i.e., the penetration, frontal attack and the envelopment. After corps completes the offensive plan

and the operation begins, the corps commander controls the action through orders to the divisions and employment of nuclear and non-nuclear fires under his control. Since the divisions are the actual units of execution, a



NOTE: Diagram is schematic only. Overlay techniques such as boundaries, phase lines, _____ etc., are not shown.

¹Enemy forces may be destroyed or neutralized by nuclear or nonnuclear fire support means.

Figure 8-6. Corps in type turning movement.

corps offensive operation is a series of coordinated and integrated division engagements. The distinction in the corps form of maneuver exists primarily in the intent of the corps commander since the subordinate elements may use all forms of maneuver in their attack.

b. *Corps in a Penetration.* In the corps pene-

tration, the main attack passes through the enemy's principal defensive position, destroys the continuity of his defense, divides his forces, and defeats them in detail (fig 8-3).

(1) The corps main attack is conducted toward the corps objective on a relatively narrow front. Preparatory fires assist in rup-

turing the enemy position and isolating the enemy forces directly opposing the main attack force. Supporting attacks are employed to widen the gap and prevent the enemy from disengaging.

(2) After rupturing the enemy's main defensive position, the main attack continues toward the corps objective. Depending on the success of the rupture, the corps commander may pass the corps reserve force through the initial main attack force to secure the corps objective.

(3) Nuclear fires delivered by corps cannon and missile delivery systems, supporting field army missiles, and/or tactical aircraft are employed against enemy reserves, fire support means, and command and control installations.

(4) Corps prepares plans and maintains the flexibility to commit the maneuver element of the corps reserve through the zone of the forces making the supporting attack to exploit unexpected successes in these areas.

c. Corps in Type Frontal Attack. In a frontal attack, the corps attacks the enemy all along his front to overrun and destroy or capture him or to fix him in position to support a field army form of maneuver (fig 8-4).

(1) A frontal attack, unless conducted in overwhelming strength across the front, is seldom decisive. Unless directed, the adoption of this form of maneuver in place of a more decisive and less costly form of maneuver is seldom justified.

(2) Although a frontal attack strikes along the enemy's entire front, the corps commander may not require all the divisions to deploy in line or to conduct a frontal attack. A corps reserve is retained to permit redistribution of forces and to take advantage of changes in the tactical situation that may permit the adoption of an envelopment or penetration.

d. Corps in an Envelopment. In an envelopment, the corps main attack or enveloping force passes around or over the enemy's principal defensive positions to secure objectives to his rear. These positions sever his escape routes and subject him to destruction from the flanks and rear (fig 8-5). Maximum use should be made of airmobile and airborne elements in the enveloping forces.

(1) In a ground envelopment, the corps main attack is directed against the enemy's assailable flank. The assailable flank may exist through weakness in the enemy position or when enemy forces can be defeated without fighting a major engagement.

(2) The corps usually employs preparatory fires and supporting attacks to fix the enemy in

his position to enable the enveloping force to pass around the enemy's flank and advance directly to the corps objective. Corps delivers or directs long-range nuclear or nonnuclear fires against enemy reserve forces that can hinder the accomplishment of the mission.

(3) Corps prepares plans and maintains the flexibility to commit the maneuver element of the corps reserve to exploit success attained by the enveloping force or the supporting attack.

e. Corps in a Double Envelopment. The double envelopment is a variation of the envelopment in which the corps employs two enveloping forces to pass simultaneously around both flanks of the enemy's main defense force as the supporting attack fixes the enemy in position. Although this maneuver is similar to the envelopment, its execution usually requires considerable coordination in the movement of forces and the attachment of additional combat and combat support units from field army.

f. Corps in a Turning Movement. The turning movement is a variation of the envelopment in which the corps main attack passes around the enemy's principal defensive positions and secures objectives deep in the enemy's rear. This movement forces the enemy to abandon his principal defensive position or to direct major forces to meet the threat. Supporting attacks fix the enemy and prevent his interference with the movement of the corps main attack (fig 8-6).

(1) Since the main attack and the supporting attack forces may operate beyond mutually supporting distances, each must have sufficient combat power to avoid defeat in detail. The assignment of nuclear weapons to each attacking force usually provides a large component of the required combat power.

(2) Air transport is particularly applicable for movement and support of the main attack. Mobility superior to that of the enemy and secrecy and deception measures employed by the corps main attack force enhance the opportunity for the successful accomplishment of a turning movement.

(3) Although a division possesses combat power to conduct a turning movement, more frequently it is employed at the corps and army levels.

g. Execution. The corps commander rarely specifies the form of maneuver to be adopted by the division. The corps OPORD outlines the tasks, zones of action, time of attack, and allocation of combat power to the divisions and leaves the details of execution to the division commander. However, the divisions' tasks and the allocation of combat power may impose such

limitations as to the time and direction of attack that there is little choice of the form of maneuver to be adopted.

8-28. Corps Reserve

a. The corps commander establishes a reserve of combat power that usually consists of maneuver elements and nuclear or nonnuclear weapons. Throughout the battle, the corps commander maintains the momentum of the attack and adds impetus to it by employing the nuclear and nonnuclear fires retained under his control. The corps commander follows the progress of the battle and adjusts or modifies missions assigned to the subordinate units, to include providing relief of divisions that have become exhausted in combat. At the proper time, he commits the maneuver elements of his reserve, supported by the shifting of necessary firepower to include nuclear weapons as applicable. Depending on the strength and disposition of hostile forces, the corps commander varies the size of the reserve of maneuver elements and nuclear weapons retained.

b. The maneuver elements of the corps reserve may include a division, a separate brigade, or the armored cavalry regiment. On occasion, the corps reserve may be the reserve of one or more of the divisions, with specific restrictions imposed by the corps commander on its employment. The positioning of the reserve facilitates its anticipated employment. In offensive operations, the corps reserve usually is committed directly under corps control; however, the corps commander may attach the armored cavalry regiment and the separate brigades to one of the divisions for employment.

c. During nuclear operations, the corps commander considers nuclear weapons a major element of the corps reserve. Paragraph 8-31 discusses the corps' role in a nuclear weapon environment.

8-29. Corps in the Exploitation and Pursuit

a. A corps exploitation may be directed by field army or undertaken by the corps to follow up gains achieved by local successes. The exploitation is executed to destroy the enemy's ability to reconstitute an organized defense or to conduct an orderly withdrawal in the face of threatened destruction or capture. The opportunity to conduct an exploitation usually is indicated when—

The enemy's command and control has been seriously degraded.

The enemy is having difficulty maintaining his position.

Friendly forces are making decisive gains.

Enemy resistance, particularly supporting fires, is lessening.

Many prisoners are being captured.

Numerous pieces of enemy equipment are being abandoned.

b. When conducting the field army exploitation, the corps usually is assigned the missions of—

Securing objectives deep in the enemy rear.

Cutting major lines of communication (LOC).

Containing major enemy forces (normally larger than battalion size).

Destroying major enemy reserves to include nuclear weapon delivery systems.

The corps usually advances on a wide front and clears only enough of its zone to permit its advance. Follow and support units (para 8-30) are provided to the corps by the field army to facilitate the corps exploitation. Only those reserves that are necessary to insure flexibility of operations, continued momentum of the advance, and minimum essential security are retained by the corps.

c. The exploitation of local success by the corps is similar to that conducted for the field army except that it is smaller in scope and is limited in area to the current phase of the field army operation. A corps-initiated exploitation, greater in scope than that envisioned in the field army commander's concept, requires the field army commander's approval.

d. The pursuit is designed to cut off and annihilate a hostile force attempting to escape as enemy demoralization begins and enemy forces disintegrate under relentless pressure, an exploitation may develop into a pursuit. A pursuit may also occur in any operation in which the enemy has lost his ability to operate effectively and attempts to disengage. In a pursuit, the enemy loses his ability to influence the situation and acts in accordance with the pursuer's actions. Although terrain objectives may be designated, the destruction of the enemy force is the primary objective of the corps.

8-30. Follow and Support Force

a. The corps normally employs a follow and support force in support of a corps exploitation conducted by an armored or mechanized division. The normal mission assigned to the follow and support force is to—

Hold and widen the shoulders of a penetration.

Secure lines of communications behind the exploiting force.

Relieve elements of the exploiting force left behind to contain bypassed enemy.

Assist in destruction of bypassed enemy forces.

Block movement of enemy reinforcements.

b. A corps conducting the exploitation and pursuit for the field army may be provided additional reinforcements to insure success. Elements assigned the follow and support missions are fully committed and are not considered as part of the reserve. The exploitation force and the follow and support force commanders maintain direct communication and coordination; however, the corps commander maintains command over both forces. The corps commander coordinates and insures the forward echelonment of field army combat service support elements to support the corps operation.

8-31. Corps Offensive Operations in a Nuclear Environment

a. Corps offensive operations in a tactical nuclear environment emphasize the use of nuclear weapons. Maneuver forces operate in dispersed formations to exploit the effects of nuclear strikes and to acquire additional targets for nuclear destruction.

b. Nuclear weapons, because of their destructiveness, permit the adoption of courses of action which may not be feasible during nonnuclear operations; therefore, the corps commander gives the same detailed considera-

tion to the employment of nuclear weapons that he gives to the employment of his major subordinate units. The employment of nuclear weapons is one of the commander's major considerations during the formulation of planning guidance.

c. The assignment/allocation of nuclear weapons to the major subordinate commands follows the same pattern as that of mission assignment; i.e., the commander assigns nuclear weapons to the divisions for one phase of the corps operation and provides an allocation for succeeding phases.

d. The use of nuclear weapons facilitates the rupture of the enemy's principal defensive position to permit greater latitude in the adoption of the penetration or envelopment form of maneuver by the corps commander. The overwhelming impact on the enemy created by a nuclear strike makes a frontal attack a more desirable form of maneuver than in nonnuclear warfare.

e. The overwhelming destruction caused by the extensive employment of tactical nuclear weapons usually facilitates the accomplishment of operational phases in hours rather than days or weeks. Corps and subordinate commanders must plan for and be prepared to execute an exploitation or pursuit shortly after the initiation of the attack. Once begun, the exploitation or pursuit must be aggressively executed to prevent the enemy from establishing a cohesive defense or escaping.

Section V. DEFENSIVE OPERATIONS

8-32. General

This section discusses relevant aspects of planning and conducting corps defensive operations and should be considered in conjunction with the general considerations outlined in paragraphs 8-9 through 8-21.

8-33. Forms of Defense

The basic forms of defense, mobile and area, are at opposite ends of the spectrum with many variations possible between them. When the corps conducts a defense, the operations of its subordinate elements may encompass variations of both the mobile defense and the area defense. In nuclear operations, terrain conditions permitting, the mobile defense usually is preferred at corps level. The distinction in the form of defense that corps employs rests primarily in the corps commander's intent since

the subordinate units may engage in both forms of defense. The selection of a form of defense usually is determined by an evaluation of—

Corps mission.

Nature of the terrain.

Relative combat power, including mobility.

Nuclear environment.

Air situation.

8-34. Mobile Defense

a. Assignment of a mission and appropriate terrain by field army that permits the defense to be organized and fought in depth favors adoption of the mobile defense. A favorable degree of mobility by the corps, however, is prerequisite for adoption of the mobile defense. The mobility of a force always is relative to the mobility of the enemy and the essential factors of mobility are: equipment, organization, communications, command structure, and logisti-

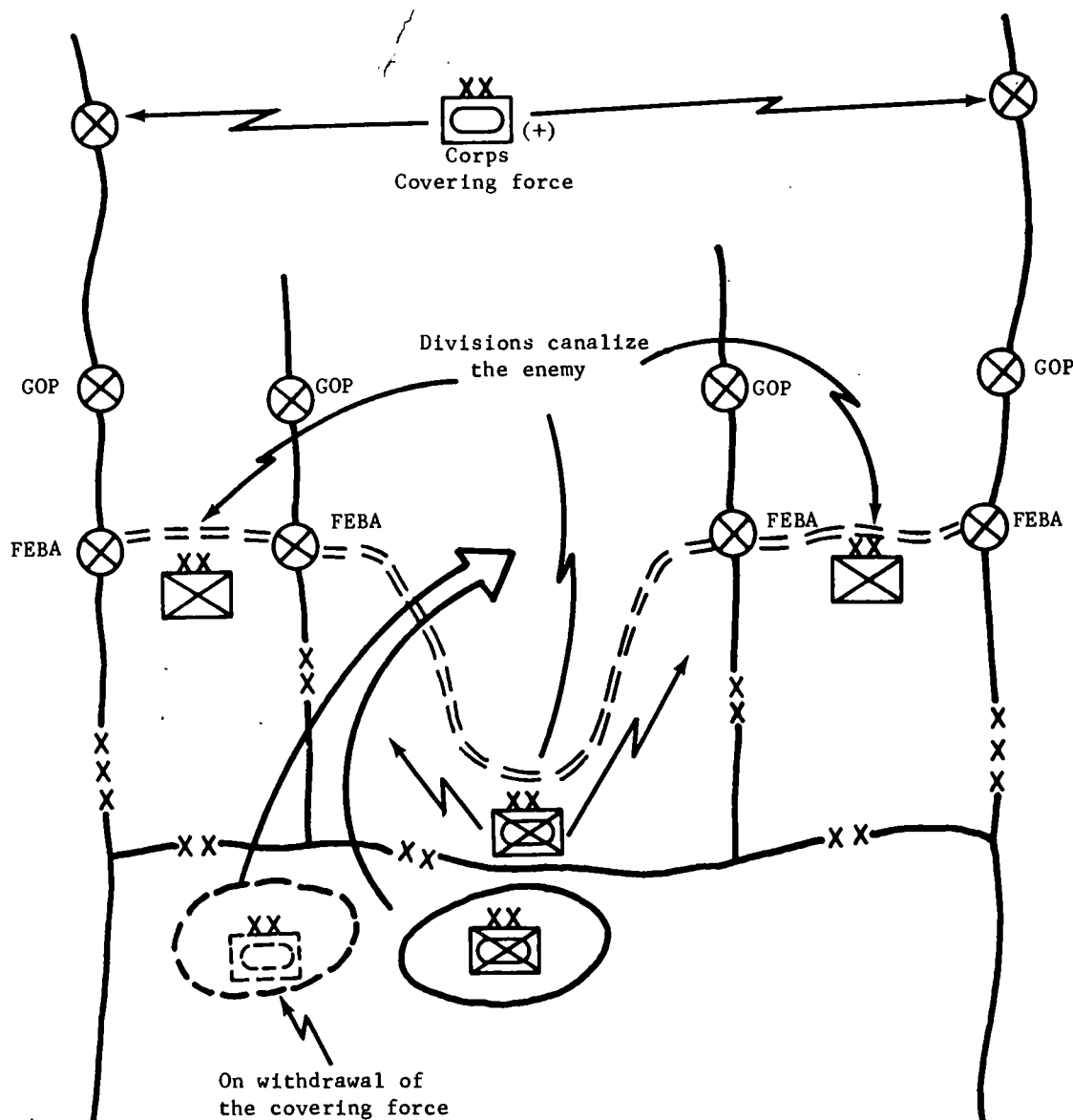


Figure 8-7. Example of a corps conducting a mobile defense.

cal organization. Command technique has a great influence on mobility. The organic mobility of the mechanized and armored divisions and the capability of the corps to mechanize, airlift, or motorize infantry divisions are considerations for adopting the mobile defense. During nuclear operations, the dispersion and mobility required to decrease the vulnerability of the corps favor the mobile defense. The employment of nuclear weapons permits the defense of a larger area than otherwise would be possible. Friendly local air superiority facilitates the maneuver required in the mobile defense.

b. In the conduct of a mobile defense, the corps deploys forces forward to warn of impending attacks, to canalize the enemy into less

favorable terrain, and to block and impede the enemy attack. In the mobile defense, at least one division of the corps in the forward defensive area is assigned the mission of delaying the enemy. This delaying action is envisioned as a bowing back of the forward edge of the battle area (FEBA) as enemy pressure is exerted. The enemy is delayed to a predetermined position where he is engaged by the corps counterattack force. The corps employs a large reserve in vigorous offensive action to destroy the enemy at the decisive time and place. The primary mission of the counterattack in the mobile defense is the destruction of the enemy force (fig 8-7). A successful counterattack may lead to the initiation of further offensive operations either by design or by capitalizing on unantici-

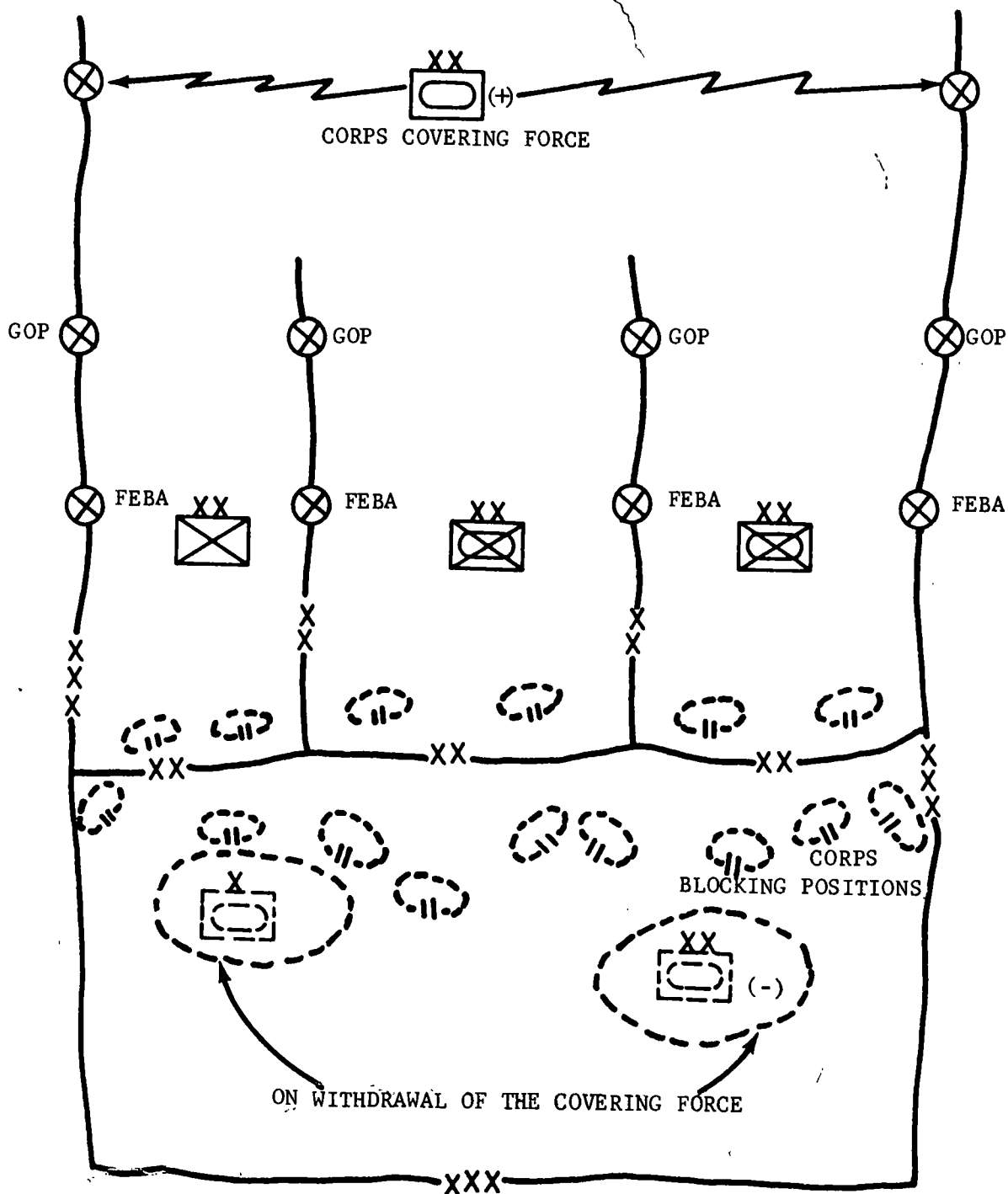


Figure 8-8. Example of a corps organization for area defense.

pated developments resulting from the counter-attack.

c. The corps usually achieves depth in its defense by—

Locating combat and combat support units in depth.

Requiring divisions to prepare blocking positions in depth.

Designating and constructing corps blocking positions. Corps blocking positions located in division rear areas normally are occupied only on corps order.

8-35. Area Defense

a. Assignment of a mission by the field army that requires the retention of specific terrain

usually dictates the adoption of the area defense by the corps. An area defense also may be indicated by—

Terrain that restricts the movement of corps maneuver elements.

Superior tactical mobility of the enemy.

Local air superiority by the enemy that limits maneuver by corps forces.

Superior enemy combat power.

b. In the area defense, the corps places the bulk of its combat forces in the forward defense area. The corps reserve is employed to execute counterattack plans, reinforce forward units, or execute blocking missions. The primary mission of the counterattack in the area defense is to destroy or eject an enemy force and to regain control over the forward defense area (fig 8-8). The corps reserve is positioned farther forward in an area defense than in the mobile defense. The reserve will be disposed laterally, rather than in a centralized location, in recognition of the more restrictive nature of an area defense.

8-36. Defensive Planning

a. The corps commander, as part of his planning guidance, usually announces the form of defense that the corps will conduct. Using the variable number and types of divisions attached to the corps, the corps staff develops appropriate courses of action. In the assignment of defensive sectors and missions, the corps commander visualizes the capabilities of his divisions down to battalion level. The sectors assigned to divisions are astride major avenues of approach into the corps area. At the corps level, a major avenue of approach is one that permits the unrestricted maneuver of the major combat elements of at least one enemy division.

b. Counterattack planning is an integral part of defensive planning, particularly in the mobile defense. Since the intent of the mobile defense is the destruction of enemy forces, the primary penetration area must be visualized and selected early in the defensive planning to capitalize on the terrain and to assist in shaping the penetration. Most corps defensive operations are planned activities where certain major actions are accomplished. For example, a corps conducting a mobile defense with a covering force usually executes three major actions.

(1) The conduct of the covering force action and occupation of the forward defense area (FDA).

(2) The conduct of the defense.

(3) The counterattack.

c. In the area defense when the corps must

retain specific terrain, smaller penetration areas are visualized and selected. The major actions of a corps conducting an area defense are—

(1) The conduct of the covering force action and occupation of the forward defense area.

(2) The conduct of the defense.

The counterattack in the area defense is usually accomplished by attaching corps assets to the divisions in the forward defense area to restore the FEBA. The plan for the defense must be flexible enough to react to any feasible enemy course of action.

8-37. Defensive Echelons

Defensive echelons include the security echelon, the forward defensive echelon, and the reserve echelon. Each echelon is allocated forces and fires of the corps in accordance with the corps defensive plan.

8-38. Security Echelon

a. The security echelon area begins at the FEBA and extends that distance to the front and flanks where security elements are employed. Security elements may include a covering force, flank security, and air surveillance units.

b. The field army commander, based on recommendations of the corps commander, establishes the location of the initial coordinating points for the corps covering force. The corps commander prescribes the composition of the corps covering force based on—

The mission.

Forces available.

Terrain.

Enemy capabilities.

An armored or a mechanized division usually forms the nucleus of the covering force. When long delays are not required, corps may use the armored cavalry regiment, suitably reinforced. Appropriate reinforcements include long-range fire, air defense, engineer, and transportation support.

c. The mission of a corps covering force emphasizes maximum delay and disruption of the enemy advance. All action is directed toward providing time to the units organizing the forward defense. The corps covering force gains additional time for the organization of the forward defense area by—

Delaying the enemy.

Deceiving the enemy as to the true location of the FEBA.

Forcing the enemy to deploy his forces prematurely.

Inflicting maximum casualties as the enemy advances.

Providing early warning of enemy movement.

Nuclear weapons assigned to the covering force provide a powerful means for accomplishing its mission. Nuclear weapons not expended during covering force operations are available for reassignment. Use of atomic demolition munitions (ADM) by the covering force is carefully coordinated with future plans of the corps and the field army.

d. Field army usually designates the period that the corps covering force is to hold the enemy forward of the FEBA.

e. The corps commander may direct the establishment of a general outpost. Based on the recommendations of the divisions, the corps commander designates the coordinating points within the corps area and coordinates those on the corps boundaries with adjacent units. Composition of the general outpost is the division commander's responsibility. The corps commander prescribes the time that the general outpost is to hold the enemy forward of the FEBA, but may delegate this authority to the divisions.

8-39. Forward Defensive Echelon

a. As a part of a field army, the corps conducts defensive operations in conformance with the field army commander's instructions. The corps commander prescribes the general location of the corps defensive area by designating coordinating points on the FEBA within the corps sector for the major subordinate units. The field army commander designates the coordinating points on the FEBA between corps.

b. The designation of the coordinating points between the divisions and other subordinate elements employed on the FEBA and the designation of lateral and rear boundaries fix the sectors assigned to the subordinate units. Assignment of defense sectors to the subordinate units is based on the—

Mission assigned.

Terrain evaluation.

Enemy capabilities.

Capabilities of the infantry, mechanized, or tank battalions assigned to the divisions.

c. Corps establishes the lateral limits of each division sector by designating lateral boundaries. The responsibility for a major avenue of approach into the corps sector usually is assigned to a single division. A major avenue of approach is one that permits the unrestricted

maneuver of the major combat elements of at least one enemy division-size unit.

d. Limitations on available forces for employment on the FEBA or the assignment of extended frontages may require the corps to conduct a detailed examination of the terrain and enemy capabilities to determine the appropriate locations for the corps' most effective maneuver elements and locations where the corps can economize. The armored cavalry regiment or separate brigade, or both, may be used in an economy of force role.

e. Blocking positions both in the area defense and in the mobile defense add depth to the defensive positions. In the mobile defense, corps usually keys the location of blocking positions to priority counterattack plans. Corps engineers, reserve units, and other corps troops usually are tasked to construct corps blocking positions as thoroughly as time and materials permit. Rarely are frontline divisions required to construct corps blocking positions.

8-40. Reserve Echelon

a. The corps reserve usually is located in that portion of the corps rear behind the forward defensive echelon; i.e., the area behind the division rear boundaries. Maneuver elements of the corps reserve also may be positioned within a division rear area.

b. The corps commander establishes a reserve of combat power, including nuclear weapons, when appropriate, for defensive operations. The discussion in paragraph 8-28 relative to the composition of the reserve in offensive operations applies to corps defensive operations.

8-41. Missions to Units in the Forward Defense Area

The corps in most circumstances does not prescribe the form of defense for use by the division or other subordinate units on the FEBA. Divisions are assigned their defensive sectors, and the details of execution are left to the division commanders. The size of the sector assigned to the division, the terrain, and the combat power allocated to or placed in support of the division, the air situation, the time available for organizing the defense, and the capabilities of the enemy forces largely determine the form of defense adopted by the division commander. In the mobile defense, a division with a mission of delaying the enemy employs the principles of delay in consonance with the corps scheme of defense.

8-42. Allocation of Combat Power

a. The corps allocates combat and combat support units, including nuclear fires, to forward defense area and reserve units to accomplish their assigned missions.

b. In determining the allocation of combat power to the forward defense area divisions, the corps commander visualizes how each division can defend its assigned sector with the combat power provided. The corps commander's visualization of the employment of the combat power is essential to the soundness of the planned allocation. The actual disposition of divisions and their attachments and the planned employment of other support allocated to the division are the division commander's responsibilities. The division assigned the responsibility for defense of the most dangerous avenues of approach receives priority on the allocation of combat power. In this manner, the corps commander provides weight to the defense of the most critical sector as he does to the main attack in offensive operations.

c. In determining the allocation of combat power to the reserve, the corps commander considers the mission of the reserve in relation to the form of defense adopted. The appropriate allocation of combat power between the forward defense area and the reserve establishes a balanced defense to enable the corps commander to conduct the battle to his own design.

8-43. Corps Counterattack Planning

a. A corps counterattack is a coordinated corps offensive operation in which the corps reserve makes the main attack. The counterattack plan developed by the corps staff to support the adopted form of defense becomes a corps operation plan. All subordinate units assigned missions in the corps counterattack plan develop implementing plans and submit them to corps.

b. Depending on the situation and time available, the corps may develop several counterattack plans to support the defensive operation. Each counterattack plan is based on a particular set of assumptions. These assumptions include—

(1) *The size and location of the penetration.* An assumed penetration is located along a major avenue of approach; is directed toward key terrain; and is given a width and depth based on the terrain, corps defense plans, and the enemy tactical doctrine. The width of the assumed penetration is determined primarily by the terrain and enemy doctrine. The depth of

the penetration is determined by terrain and the size of the enemy force assumed to be within the penetration. This assumed penetration is the maximum allowable penetration. It reflects the visualized configuration of the penetration at the time the counterattack force crosses the line of departure.

(2) *The size of the enemy force within the penetration.* The size of the force assumed to be in the penetration must be within the corps' capability to destroy or eject from the penetration. This force will be of a size which exceeds the capabilities of the divisions in the forward defense area to destroy or eject from the penetration.

(3) *The ability to stop or slow the penetration.* An assumption relating to the corps' ability to control the penetration is essential to the counterattack plan. The counterattack plan is based on an assumption that the corps has stopped or slowed the penetration at the time the counterattack force crosses on the line of departure.

(4) *The status of the reserve.* The plan is predicated on the maneuver reserve being available and combat effective. This assumption is particularly necessary when the reserve is initially committed as a corps covering force. The plan may also be based on a nuclear weapons allocation, in which case the status of the nuclear reserve must also be assumed.

(5) *The air situation.* An assumption about the status of the local air situation at the time the plan is ordered into execution is necessary. In the mobile defense, the ability to maneuver a large reserve without unacceptable losses is essential to the success of the counterattack.

c. Corps counterattack plans include—
Assumptions.

Control measures. Control measures include—

Boundaries. Boundaries are designated between the counterattacking forces and the unit or units whose areas are penetrated. These boundaries delineate areas of responsibility for the counterattack and also serve as fire control measures.

Line of departure (LD). Corps prescribes an LD for planning and rehearsal purposes. For execution, the LD usually is the line of contact (LC).

Missions. The plan assigns appropriate missions to all subordinate units of the corps.

Limit of advance or objective. The counterattacking force usually is assigned a limit of advance or an objective. An objective combined

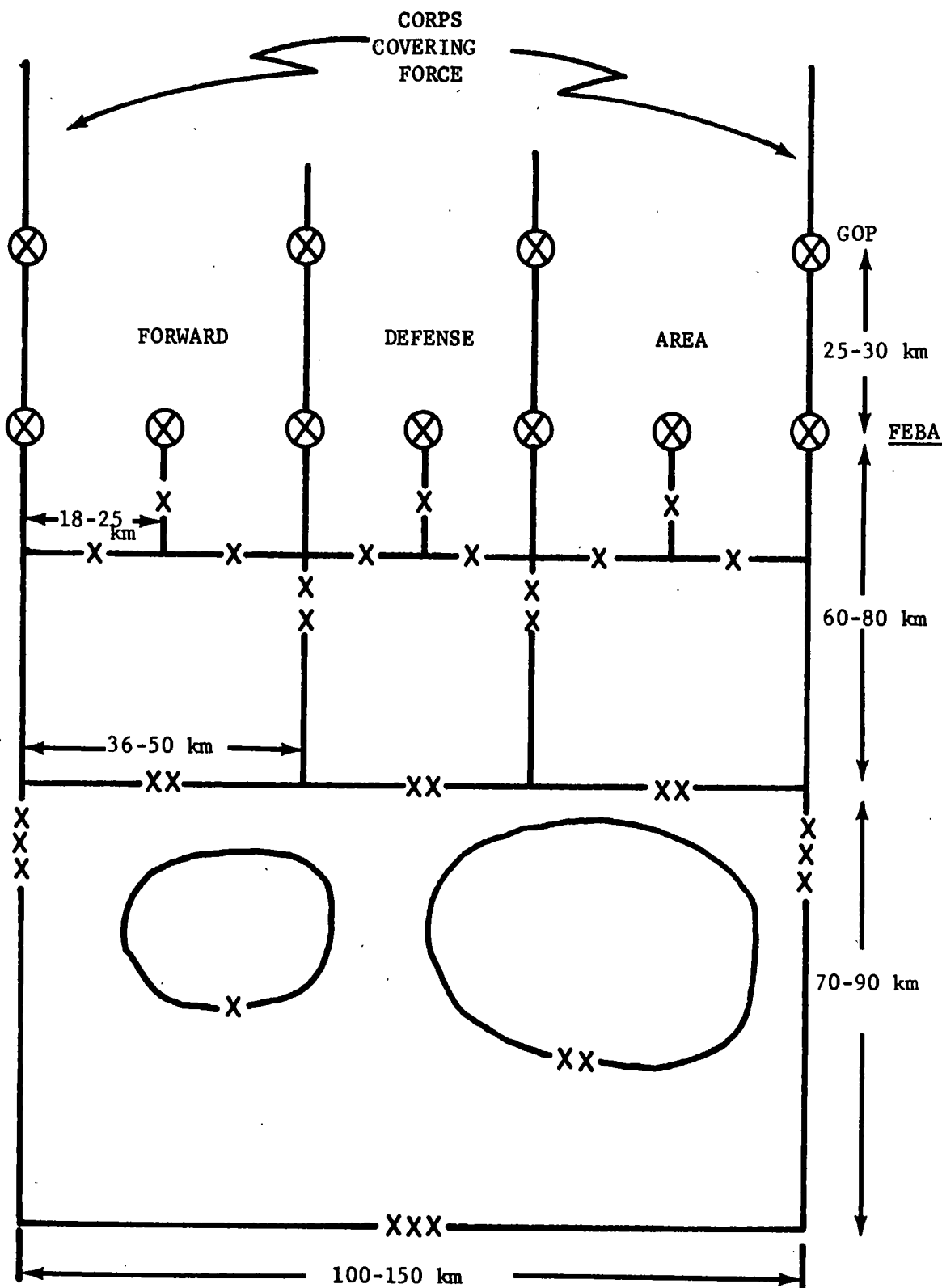


Figure 8-9. Type corps defensive posture—nuclear environment.

with an LD serves as an appropriate directional control measure.

Command and control instructions. The plan ordinarily prescribes specific instructions to insure unity of command and effort during

the passage of lines by the counterattacking force.

Reserve. The plan provides for the reconstitution of a corps maneuver reserve.

d. Nuclear weapons from the corps reserve are

allocated for each counterattack plan. Weapons are allocated to the counterattacking force to assist in the rupture of the enemy positions and to destroy enemy forces inside the penetration. Weapons allocated to the fixing forces assist in controlling the penetration and prevent or contain secondary penetrations. Corps also will plan additional weapons to seal the penetration and destroy enemy reinforcements and reserves.

8-44. Conduct of the Counterattack

a. The corps commander counterattacks when the enemy attack slows, stops, or becomes disorganized, preferably before the enemy can consolidate his gains and reorganize or regroup his forces.

b. The determination of the proper time to order execution of the counterattack plan is considerably more difficult at corps than at division, primarily because of the time and space factors involved in moving the counterattacking force from its reserve location to the LD. The corps commander and his staff continuously evaluate the tactical situation against the assumptions on which the plan is based to insure the timely commitment of the counterattack force.

c. The counterattacking force commander employs his force in accordance with corps approved plans, modified as required by the situation or the order implementing the counterattack plan.

8-45. Corps Defensive Operations in a Nuclear Environment

a. The conduct of corps defensive operations in a nuclear environment is based on the employment of small mobile units, well supported by nuclear weapons. The depth and the width of the defensive area are increased (fig 8-9) and the attacking enemy forces are subjected to nuclear destruction as they attempt to penetrate the battle area.

b. Corps control of operations in a nuclear defense generally are decentralized. Subordinate commanders conduct operations on their own initiative but in conformance with the overall corps defensive plan. Positive command and control is retained at brigade and battalion levels and within the nuclear delivery units.

c. In nuclear operations, the primary mission of the covering force is to detect approaching enemy forces and to destroy them with nuclear fires. Maneuver units of the covering force are employed as target acquisition elements and are not expected to engage in close combat. Within the forward defense area, dispersed units engage enemy forces attempting to penetrate and force him to mass. Once the enemy has massed, the friendly forces break contact rapidly and attempt to destroy the enemy with nuclear fires. Counterattacks are usually conducted by small units, e.g., battalions or brigade, well supported by nuclear fires.

Section VI. RETROGRADE AND SUPPORTING OPERATIONS

8-46. Retrograde Operations

The corps plans and conducts retrograde operations as directed by the field army commander. A corps retrograde operation usually is a combination of the withdrawal, delaying action, and retirement. Chapter 7 (paragraphs 7-49 through 7-51) discuss the field army's role in planning retrograde operations.

8-47. Corps Planning

a. Corps planning for the retrograde operation begins with the preparation of the corps defense plan for the new defensive position designated by field army. Field army establishes the corps defensive sector by designating coordinating points on the FEBA between the corps and by prescribing the location of the corps boundaries. The corps commander prescribes the general trace of the FEBA and des-

ignates the coordinating points between units on the FEBA.

b. After developing the corps defense plan for the new position, the corps plans its retrograde movement to the new position. The corps begins its rearward movement and closes into the new defensive area at the times specified by field army. Field army also prescribes sectors of responsibility for each of the corps during the retrograde operation.

c. The corps retrograde plan includes provisions for—

Location, composition, and mission of the corps covering force.

Organization of the corps for combat.

Employment of nuclear weapons.

Control measures including traffic control.

8-48. Corps Covering Force

a. The corps commander employs a covering force during a retrograde operation. The covering force delays the enemy forward of the general outpost at the new defensive position for a specific time, disorganizes the attacking enemy forces as much as possible, and deceives the enemy as to the location of the FEBA. Accomplishment of this mission provides the corps major subordinate elements time to prepare the new defensive position.

b. A retrograde operation is designed to preserve the integrity of the command; therefore, the enemy combat power that forces a retrograde movement dictates a stronger covering force than that employed in the typical corps defense. The capability of the armored and mechanized divisions to cover a wide area and conduct continuous delay makes them the most suitable units for the corps covering force. The division may be augmented by attachment of an armored cavalry regiment, field artillery, long-range fire support means, ADA, and engineers. The allocation of nuclear weapons to the covering force enhances its capability to achieve the desired delay.

c. The corps commander prescribes the mission, composition, and the location of the corps covering force. The covering force commander is responsible for the detailed plans for the execution of the delay mission.

d. The covering force accomplishes its mission by delay in successive positions, by delay on alternate positions, or by combination of the two. FM 61-100 contains the conduct of delaying actions by divisions.

8-49. Organization of the Corps for Combat

a. The corps commander simultaneously determines the composition of the corps covering force and organizes the corps for the retrograde operation. Since the main body of the corps disengages and moves through the covering force, continues its rearward movement to the new position, and prepares the new defensive area, the corps commander must organize the corps to achieve an appropriate balance between the force preparing the new position and the covering force. After disengaging, the corps commander relies on organic and supporting reconnaissance and surveillance means to maintain contact with the enemy forces during the retrograde.

b. To facilitate coordination of the retrograde movement, the majority of the combat and combat support units of the corps are attached to the divisions. Corps maintains a small troop

reserve because of the decentralization of the execution of retrograde operations.

c. During the initial phase of a retrograde operation, units in the forward defense area, except for delaying or security elements, disengage from the enemy force. Fire support may be required to assist divisions in disengaging. When operating on an extended front, the corps commander frequently attaches corps artillery units to the divisions to provide the necessary fire support. As the withdrawing units pass through the covering force, designated corps artillery units are detached from the division and attached to the covering force. Corps artillery regains control of the corps artillery units attached to the divisions or the covering force as early as practicable, consistent with the corps organization for combat at the new defensive position.

d. Corps usually provides additional transportation assets to forward infantry divisions to facilitate their withdrawal.

e. The ADA units are employed and retained under field army control and are placed in direct support of the corps. The corps commander, however, usually requests attachment of appropriate ADA units for further attachment to the covering force.

f. Corps engineer units have two basic missions in retrograde operations—

To assist the movement of the corps.

To impede the advance of the enemy through construction of obstacles and planned destruction of installations, supplies, and structures.

Engineer units prepare and execute engineer work and demolitions and create minefields in accordance with corps priorities and plans. Corps engineer units also assist in preparation of defensive positions and barriers.

8-50. Employment of Nuclear Weapons

a. The corps commander employs nuclear weapons during the retrograde to assist in disengaging the corps and preserving its tactical integrity and to facilitate its movement to the next defensive position without offering the enemy the opportunity to pursue and destroy the corps.

b. The corps commander avoids situations where the corps elements become too closely engaged with the enemy to preclude their breaking contact. Conventional field artillery and air support or a skillfully executed counterattack facilitates disengagement with the enemy and permits the retrograde to begin. However, the employment of tactical nuclear weapons allows

the corps commander to accept closer engagements with the enemy without relying on a large ground reserve to assist his forward units in breaking contact. Tactical nuclear weapons speed up the disengagement and permit the employment of a portion of the command in close combat with the enemy.

c. Tactical nuclear weapons influence the time of withdrawal of the forward units. The accurate and timely employment of nuclear weapons to deny the enemy direct observation may result in conditions favorable for withdrawal.

8-51. Control of the Retrograde Movement

a. The corps retrograde plan includes the control measures necessary to insure a coordinated operation. The corps establishes lateral boundaries between the divisions and extends them rearward through the new defensive position. In his concept, the corps commander phases the operation and indicates the amount of delay desired between positions. Phase lines generally are used for control, as appropriate.

b. Traffic control in division forward areas is a division responsibility. Once the division begins to move to the rear, division MP elements become part of the division column. When forward units disengage, they move through the corps covering force and traffic control becomes the corps' primary concern in moving to the new defensive position. Corps MP elements per-

form the traffic control mission throughout the entire corps sector. The corps commander assigns responsibility for traffic control to MP units on an area or a route basis, depending on the terrain, the number of withdrawal routes available, and the availability of MP units. The corps establishes holding areas at critical points on withdrawal routes where congestion is likely to occur so that convoys may be routed into these areas to avoid presenting the enemy a nuclear target. When congestion on the withdrawal route is reduced, convoys move back to the withdrawal route and resume their retrograde movement.

c. The DS military police units are normally reinforced based upon the field army scheme of maneuver. Increased traffic control measures are developed and strictly enforced by MP units, providing for priorities of movement as well as a reduction of the number of lucrative targets on lines of communication.

8-52. Supporting Operations

The corps plans and conducts tactical cover and deception operations, barrier operations, and denial operations in accordance with missions assigned by field army and/or as necessary to support other operations. Chapter 7 (paragraphs 7-52 through 7-56) contains a discussion of these supporting operations.

Section VII. INDEPENDENT AND SEPARATE CORPS

8-53. General

a. A corps may be a major subordinate command of army group or theater army. When performing such a role, the corps becomes either an independent corps or a separate corps. It then usually receives its mission from theater army, army group, or, exceptionally, field army. The corps may function as a part of a JTF or a unified or combined command.

b. The independent corps conducts its operation removed from the field army. Its functions are similar to a theater army in that it has area responsibilities encompassing those functions associated with expanding the area of operations.

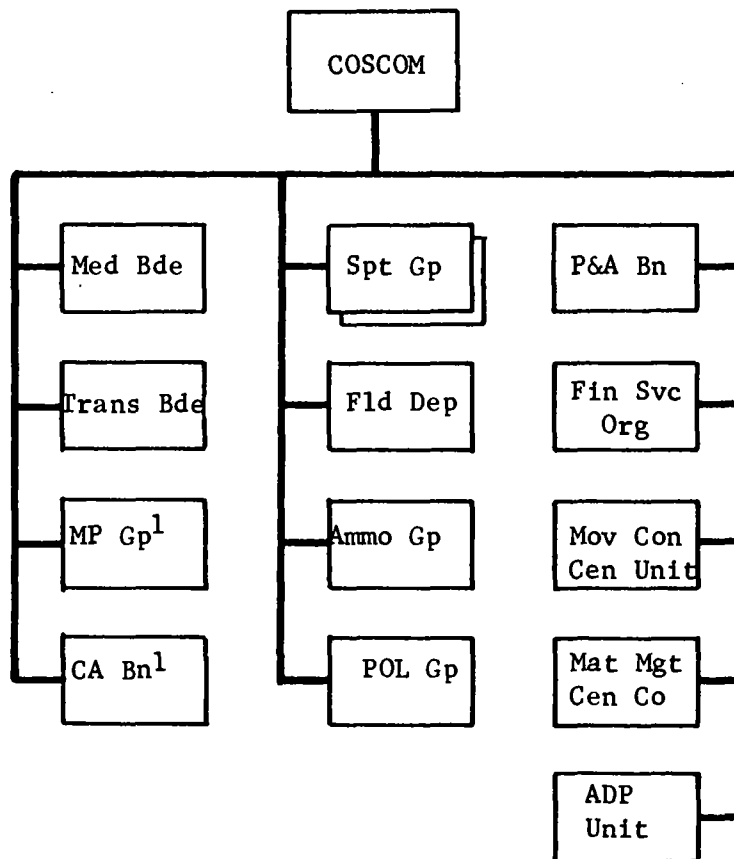
c. The separate corps, similar to a field army, operates adjacent to, but apart from, the field army.

8-54. Composition and Functions

a. The corps primarily is a tactical unit of

execution with limited combat service support responsibilities and capabilities. Its employment in a role independent of or separate from the support usually provided by field army requires changes in the composition and functions usually associated with the corps.

b. The corps headquarters is relatively small, is tactically oriented, and cannot function indefinitely without augmentation, particularly in the combat service support field. The corps, operating independently or separately, is responsible for its own combat service support. The independent or separate corps is provided a corps support command (COSCOM) on the basis of one COSCOM assigned per independent or separate corps force. The corps headquarters staff, when operating independently or separately, usually establishes a rear echelon concerned primarily with combat service support. Establishment of a rear echelon requires augmentation of personnel to the corps staff. Addi-



¹May be assigned or attached.

Figure 8-10. Type COSCOM three-division independent corps.

tional signal communications units also are required to support the operations of the rear echelon. Radio nets generally should be aligned so as to provide direct communication between the corps G4, the COSCOM, and each division support command (DISCOM).

c. The principles concerning field army tactical and combat service support operations discussed in chapter 7 apply to both the independent corps and the separate corps. The discussion of corps operations in this chapter also applies to the corps employed independently and separately.

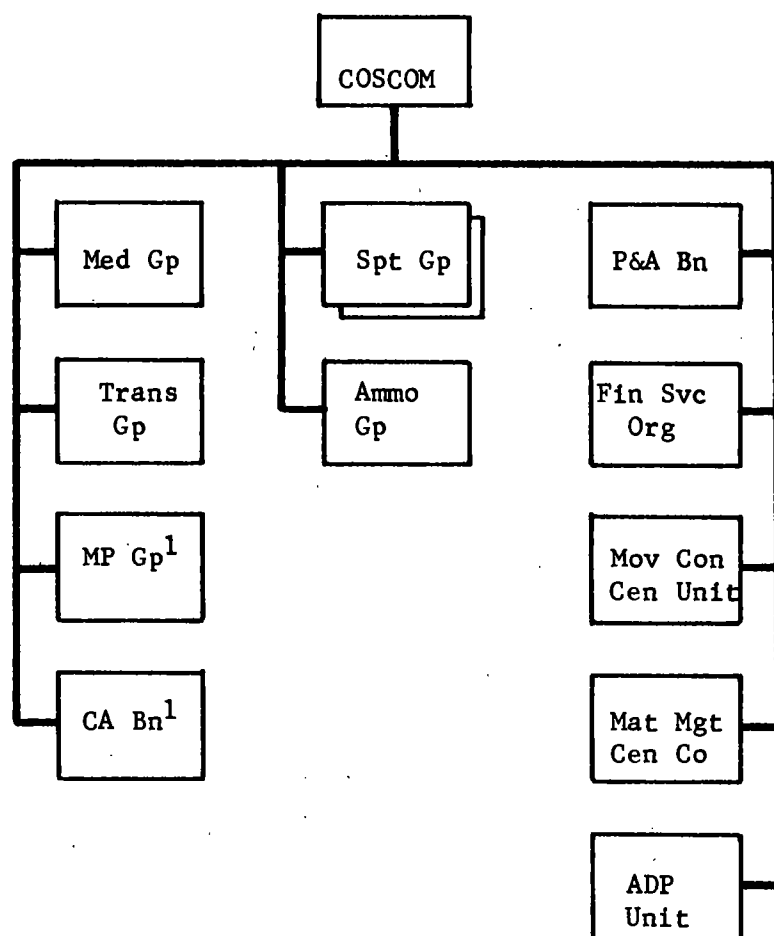
d. Employment of the independent corps in a cold war stability operation typifies an operation for which the independent corps may be organized (para 7-25—7-28).

8-55. COSCOM

a. The COSCOM assigned to the independent corps has as its nucleus a corps support brigade of the field army support command (FASCOM) that assumes the role of a FASCOM. The corps support brigade's augmentation consists of sufficient FASCOM and theater army support

command (TASCOM)-type combat service support elements to enable the corps to conduct independent operations. COSCOM is responsible to the independent corps force commander for all combat service support and, as required, those area responsibilities associated with theater expansion functions. COSCOM headquarters is active in operations performing normal staff functions, developing plans, computing requirements, and exercising control of combat service support activities through control centers similar to those located within the FASCOM and the TASCOM. FM 54-3 provides a discussion of the COSCOM. Figure 8-10 depicts the organization of a type COSCOM in support of a three-division independent corps.

b. The COSCOM in support of a separate corps also has as its nucleus a corps support brigade of the FASCOM. This support brigade's augmentation, however, is limited to FASCOM-type units and additional staff elements to enable the separate corps to accomplish its mission. Figure 8-11 depicts the organization of a type COSCOM in support of a three-division separate corps.



¹May be assigned or attached.

Figure 8-11. Type COSCOM three-division separate corps.

Doctrinal Recapitulation

- The corps is a tactical organization, usually consisting of two or more divisions together with supporting arms and services, that fights the tactical battle for the field army.
- A tactical operation center is employed at corps level to reduce reaction time and coordinate current operations.
- Missions assigned to corps are relatively broad in nature but more specific than those assigned to field army.
- Corps phases its operations under the same general conditions as field army.
- Corps artillery provides depth to combat; augments the fires of division artillery; provides the bulk of fires on enemy cannon, missiles, and rockets; and performs corps-wide target acquisition functions.
- The corps commander establishes the fire support coordination line to coordinate those supporting fires not under corps control.
- The direct air support center, usually collocated with the corps tactical operation center, provides fast reaction to satisfy immediate requests for tactical air support.
- Army aviation units provide attack helicopter support for corps ground combat units.

- Missions assigned to division usually require seizure of terrain or destruction of enemy forces or both.
- In both offensive and defensive operations, the corps reserve usually is employed under corps control.
- Nuclear weapons are a major element of the corps reserve.
- The corps normally employs a follow and support force in support of a corps exploitation or field army coordinated pursuit.
- Nuclear weapons permit the adoption of courses of action not feasible during nonnuclear operations.
- Counterattack planning is an integral part of defensive planning, particularly in the mobile defense.
- Corps planning for a retrograde operation begins with the preparation of the corps defense plan for the new defensive position designated by field army.
- During a retrograde movement, the majority of the corps combat and combat support units may be attached to the divisions.
- An independent corps conducts operations removed from the field army while a separate corps operates adjacent to, but apart from, the field army.

APPENDIX A

REFERENCES

A-1. Army Regulations (AR)

AR 10-1	Functions of the Department of Defense and Its Major Components.
(C) AR 10-122	United States Army Security Agency (U).
AR 34-1	United States Participation in NATO Military Standardization, Research, Development, Production, and Logistic Support of Military Equipment.
AR 70-4	Standardization Among Armies of the United States—United Kingdom, Canada, Australia.
(C) AR 105-87	Electronic Warfare (Electronic Countermeasures and Electronic Counter-Countermeasures) (U).
AR 310-25	Dictionary of United States Army Terms.
AR 310-50	Authorized Abbreviations and Brevity Codes.
(C) AR 530-4	Control of Compromising Emanations (U).

A-2. Department of the Army Pamphlets (DA Pam)

DA Pam 310 series Military Publications.

A-3. Joint Chiefs of Staff Publications (JCS Pub)

JCS Pub 1	Dictionary of United States Military Terms for Joint Usage.
(O) JCS Pub 2	Unified Action Armed Forces (UNAAF) (U).
(C) JCS Pub 3	Joint Logistics and Personnel Policy and Guidance (U).
(O) JCS Pub 4	Organization and Functions of Joint Chiefs of Staff (U).
(O) JCS Pub 8	Doctrine for Air Defense From Oversea Land Areas (U).
(O) JCS Pub 12	Tactical Command and Control Procedures for Joint Operations (U).

A-4. Field Manuals (FM)

FM 1-15	Aviation Company, Battalion, Group, and Brigade.
FM 1-100	Army Aviation Utilization.
FM 3-1	Chemical, Biological, Radiological (CBR) Support.
FM 3-2	Tactical Employment of Riot Control Agent CS.
FM 3-10	Employment of Chemical and Biological Agents.
(C) FM 3-10B	Employment of Chemical Agents (U).
FM 3-12	Operational Aspects of Radiological Defense.
FM 3-50	Chemical Smoke Generator Units and Smoke Operations.
FM 5-1	Engineer Troop Organizations and Operations.
FM 5-15	Field Fortifications.
FM 5-26	Employment of Atomic Demolition Munitions (ADM).
FM 5-142	Nondivisional Engineer Combat Units.
FM 5-162	Engineer Construction and Construction Support Units.
FM 6-20-1	Field Artillery Tactics.
FM 6-20-2	Field Artillery Techniques.
FM 6-102	Field Artillery Battalion, Aerial Field Artillery.
FM 7-30	The Infantry Brigades.
FM 8-10	Medical Support, Theater of Operations.

FM 9-6	Ammunition Service in the Theater of Operations.
FM 11-20	Signal Operations, Theater of Operations.
FM 11-23	Theater Army Communications Command.
FM 11-92	Corps Signal Communication.
FM 11-125	Field Army Signal Communications.
FM 12-2	Personnel and Administrative Support in Theaters of Operations.
FM 14-3	Comptroller Support in Theaters of Operation.
FM 17-30	The Armored Brigade.
FM 17-95	The Armored Cavalry Regiment.
FM 19-4	Military Police Support, Theater of Operations.
FM 19-15	Civil Disturbances.
FM 19-40	Enemy Prisoners of War and Civilian Internees.
FM 19-50	Military Police in Stability Operations.
FM 20-33	Combat Flame Operations.
FM 21-40	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Defense.
FM 24-1	Tactical Communications Doctrine.
FM 27-10	The Law of Land Warfare.
FM 30-5	Combat Intelligence.
FM 30-9	Military Intelligence Battalion, Field Army.
FM 30-17	Counterintelligence Operations.
(C) FM 30-17A	Counterintelligence Special Operations (U).
(S) FM 30-18	Intelligence Collections Operations, Intelligence Corps, WSA (U).
FM 30-20	Aerial Surveillance Reconnaissance Field Army.
FM 30-31	Stability Operations—Intelligence.
FM 30-35	Military Intelligence Battalion Aerial Reconnaissance Support.
FM 31-10	Denial Operations and Barriers.
FM 31-11	Doctrine for Amphibious Operations.
FM 31-12	Army Forces in Amphibious Operations (The Landing Force).
FM 31-16	Counter guerrilla Operations.
FM 31-18	Long-Range Reconnaissance Ranger Company.
FM 31-20	Special Forces Operational Techniques.
FM 31-21	Special Forces Operations—US Army Doctrine.
(S) FM 31-21A	Special Forces Operations—US Army Doctrine (U).
FM 31-23	Stability Operations, US Army Doctrine.
(C) FM 31-40	Tactical Cover and Deception (U).
FM 31-73	Advisor Handbook for Stability Operations.
FM 31-85	Rear Area Protection (RAP) Operations.
(C) FM 32-5	Signal Security (SIGSEC) (U).
(S) FM 32-10	USASA in Support of Tactical Operations (U).
(C) FM 32-20	Electronic Warfare (U).
FM 33-1	Psychological Operations—US Army Doctrine.
FM 33-5	Psychological Operations—Techniques and Procedures.
FM 41-5	Joint Manual for Civil Affairs.
FM 41-10	Civil Affairs Operation.
FM 44-1	US Army Air Défense Artillery Employment.
FM 44-10 (test)	Army Airspace Control Doctrine.
FM 54-2	The Division Support Command and Separate Brigade Support Battalion.
FM 54-3	The Field Army Support Command.
FM 54-7	The Theater Army Support Command.
FM 55-1	Army Transportation Services in Theaters of Operations.
FM 57-1	US Army/US Air Force Doctrine for Airborne Operations.
FM 57-35	Airmobile Operations.
FM 61-100	The Division.
FM 100-5	Operations of Army Forces in the Field.
FM 100-10	Combat Service Support.

FM 100-20	Field Service Regulations—Internal Defense and Development (IDAD).
FM 100-26	The Air-Ground Operations System.
FM 100-27	US Army/US Air Force Doctrine for Tactical Airlift Operations.
FM 100-30 (test)	Tactical Nuclear Operations.
FM 101-5	Staff Officers' Field Manual—Staff Organization and Procedure.
FM 101-10-2	Staff Officers' Field Manual—Organizational, Technical, and Logistical Data—Extracts of Nondivisional Tables of Organization and Equipment.
FM 101-31-1	Staff Officers' Field Manual: Nuclear Weapons Employment, Doctrine and Procedures.
FM 101-40	Armed Forces Doctrine for Chemical and Biological Weapons Employment and Defense.



APPENDIX B

ABBREVIATIONS

		Paragraph
ACC	area coordination center	4-10a
ADA	air defense artillery	4-14b
ADM	atomic demolition munition	7-14d
AGOS	air-ground operations system	5-9b
AID	Agency for International Development	7-28b
AIR*	airborne infantry ranger	7-20h
ANGLICO	air and naval gunfire liaison company	7-18c
CA	civil affairs	4-2b
CAS*	close air support	7-16a
CCOC	command and control operations centers	4-11
CENTO	Central Treaty Organization	1-1c
CLSC	COMSEC logistic support center	4-23a
CLSU	COMSEC logistic support unit	4-23a
COMMZ	communications zone	3-10a
COMSEC	communications security	4-23a
CONUS	Continental United States	4-9a
COSCOM	corps support command	8-54b
CSS	combat service support	4-17b
CTOC	corps tactical operations center	8-4
DASC	direct air support center	7-16f
DCS	Defense Communication System	4-22
DISCOM	division support command	8-54b
DS	direct support	4-9a
DSS*	direct support system	4-9a
ECCM	electronic counter-countermeasures	5-2b
ECM	electronic countermeasures	5-2b
ENCOM	engineer command	4-9b
EW	electronic warfare	7-10
FASA	field army service area	7-46
FATOC	field army tactical operation center	7-4
FCL	fire coordination line	8-24
FDA	forward defense area	8-36b
FEBA	forward edge of the battle area	7-44a
FMF	Fleet Marine Force	7-18c
FSCC*	fire support coordination center	Figure 7-3
FSCL	fire support coordination line	8-11e
GLO	ground liaison officer	7-16a
GS	general support	4-9a
HHC	headquarters and headquarters company	7-2b
JTF	joint task force	4-6
LC	line of contact	8-43c
LD	line of departure	8-43c
LOI	letter of instruction	7-6
MAAG	Military Assistance Advisory Group	7-26b
MAC	Military Airlift Command	4-9a

See note at end of this appendix.

		Paragraph
MATCOM*	materiel command -----	4-19c
MI	military intelligence -----	7-20i
MIBARS	military intelligence battalion, air reconnaissance support -----	7-16h
MP	military police -----	7-10
MTT	mobile training team -----	7-27b
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization -----	1-1c
NFL	no fire line -----	8-11e
NGF*	Naval gunfire -----	7-18d
NSA	National Security Agency -----	4-8b
OPCON	operational control/command -----	7-11a
OPLAN	operation plan -----	7-9a
OPORD	operation order -----	7-9a
PERSCOM	personnel command -----	4-19b
PSYOP	psychological operations -----	7-10
PW	prisoner of war -----	7-20e
RAP*	rear area protection -----	6-8b
RAS	rear area security -----	7-11b
RWI	radio wire integration -----	7-20c
SEASTAG	SEATO Standardization Agreements -----	1-1c
SF	Special Forces -----	7-55b
SFOB	Special Forces Operational Base -----	7-55c
SIGINT	signal intelligence -----	4-8b
SOLOG	Standardization of Certain Aspects of Operations and Logistics -----	1-1c
SOP	standing operating procedures -----	7-14e
STANAG	Standardization Agreement -----	1-1c
TA	theater army -----	4-1
TAACOM*	theater army area command -----	4-19g
TAC	tactical air command -----	4-9a
TACC	tactical air control center -----	7-16b
TACCOM*	theater army communication command -----	4-2b
TACP	tactical air control party -----	7-16b
TACS	tactical air control system; theater army communication system -----	4-21a
TASCOM	theater army support command -----	4-2b
TASE	tactical air support element -----	7-16b
TCLSC	theater COMSEC logistic support center -----	4-23a
TO	theater of operations -----	4-14
TOC	tactical operations center -----	7-16e
TOE	table(s) of organization and equipment -----	4-28
TRANSCOM*	transportation command -----	4-19e
USASA	United States Army Security Agency -----	4-87
USIA	United States Information Agency -----	7-28b
UW	unconventional warfare -----	7-55a

* Abbreviation not contained in AR 310-50.

INDEX

	Paragraph	Page
Advance to contact	8-25	8-9
Air and naval gunfire liaison company (ANGLICO)	7-18	7-10
Air defense (<i>See</i> theater army air defense brigade.)	4-2, 4-14, 4-15, 7-12d	4-1, 4-4, 7-5
Air defense artillery:		
Corps	8-11	8-5
Field army	7-12d	7-5
Air interdiction	5-9, 6-9b	5-3, 6-3
Air reconnaissance	5-8, 7-16, 8-15	5-2, 7-7, 8-7
Air support of ground operations:		
Air interdiction	5-9	5-3
Air reconnaissance	5-8, 7-16, 8-15	5-2, 7-7, 8-7
Airlift	5-8, 7-16, 8-15	5-2, 7-7, 8-7
Attack helicopter operations	7-17, 8-16	7-9, 8-7
Close air support	5-8, 7-16— 7-18, 8-15	5-2, 7-7— 7-10, 8-7
Coordination of air-ground operations at corps	8-15	8-7
Coordination of air-ground operations at field army	7-16	7-7
Immediate tactical air support missions	7-16, 8-15	7-7, 8-7
Military intelligence battalion, air reconnaissance support	7-16	7-7
Navy and Marine Corps participation	5-10, 7-18, 8-17	5-3, 7-10, 8-7
Preplanned tactical air support missions	7-16, 8-15	7-7, 8-7
Tactical air reconnaissance	5-8, 7-16, 8-15	5-2, 7-7, 8-7
Airlift	5-8, 7-16	5-2
Airmobile operations	8-20	8-8
Amphibious operations	5-10, 7-18	5-3, 7-10
Area communication system	7-20	7-10
Area defense	7-12, 8-33, 8-35	7-5, 8-16, 8-18
Area of operations:		
Command structure	3-11	3-3
Commander	3-7	3-2
Definition	3-6	3-1
Intelligence	3-17	3-9
Planning	3-17—3-22	3-9—3-11
Territorial organization	3-10	3-3
Armored cavalry regiment	7-11, 8-10	7-5, 8-5
Army aviation	7-17, 7-20 8-11, 8-16 8-20	7-9, 7-10, 8-5, 8-7, 8-8
Army group:		
Combat service support functions	6-7	6-2
Command	6-3	6-1
Headquarters	6-4	6-1
Nuclear weapons	6-9	6-3
Organization	4-34, 6-2	4-11, 6-1
Planning and conduct of operations	6-8	6-2
Reserve	6-9	6-3
Staff	6-5	6-1
Strategic and tactical functions	6-6	6-1
Tactical air support	6-9	6-3
Army role	2-4	2-2
Army Security Agency (<i>See</i> USASA.)		
Artillery (<i>See</i> also fire support.)	7-12, 8-11	7-5, 8-5
Attack helicopter operations	7-17, 8-16	7-9, 8-7
Attack on a broad front (<i>See</i> frontal attack.)		

	Paragraph	Page
Barriers	7-54	7-28
Brigade, separate	7-11, 8-10	7-5, 8-5
Camouflage	7-56	7-24
Chain of command	3-8	8-2
Chemical weapons (<i>See</i> fire support.)	7-15, 8-14	7-7, 8-7
Chief of Staff, U.S. Army	3-5	8-1
Close air support	5-8, 7-16—7-18, 8-15	5-2, 7-7—7-10, 8-7
Cold War	1-1, 2-4c	1-1, 2-2
Combat service support	3-10b, 3-11, 3-12, 4-2, 4-5, 4-9, 4-13, 4-16—4-19 5-1, 5-4, 5-7, 6-7, 7-21, 7-22	8-3, 8-5, 8-8, 4-1, 4-3, 4-4, 4-6, 4-8—4-8, 5-1, 5-2, 6-2, 7-12
Combat support	7-20, 8-20	7-10, 8-8
Combat zone	3-10	8-3
Combined operations (theater)	3-9	8-2
Commander:		
Army combat forces	5-1—5-7, 6-1—6-3	5-1—5-2, 6-1
Army group	6-3	6-1
Unified command (theater)	3-7, 3-11	8-2, 8-3
Theater army	3-7, 4-3, 4-15, 4-18, 4-20, 4-26, 4-31, 4-35, 5-1—5-7	8-2, 4-2, 4-6, 4-7, 4-8, 4-9, 4-11, 5-1—5-2 4-6
Theater army air defense brigade	4-14, 4-15	4-6—4-8
Theater army support command	4-16—4-19	8-1
Commander in Chief, US Armed Forces	3-1	2-1
Common functions of military departments and services	2-2	4-8, 7-10
Communications systems	4-20—4-22, 7-20	8-3
Communications zone	3-10	4-8
COMSEC logistic support	4-23	8-8
Component forces, Service	3-12	
Corps:		
Artillery employment	8-11	8-5
Combat service support	8-55	8-26
Command and staff actions	8-6	8-4
Headquarters	8-3	8-1
Independent and separate	8-53—8-55	8-25, 8-23
Maneuver units	8-10	8-5
Nuclear weapons	8-11—8-13, 8-29, 8-31, 8-45	8-5, 8-6, 8-15, 8-16, 8-23
Operation order	8-8	8-4
Organization	8-2	8-1
Phasing	8-7	8-4
Planning	8-5—8-8, 8-36	8-3, 8-4, 8-19
Reserve	8-13, 8-28, 8-40	8-6, 8-15, 8-20
Staff	8-3	8-1
Support command (COSCOM)	8-55	8-26
Tactical air support	8-15	8-7
Tactical operations center	8-4	8-1
Corps combat support:		
Army aviation	8-11, 8-20	8-5, 8-8
Chemical	8-20	8-8
Engineer	8-20	8-8
Military intelligence	8-20	8-8
Ranger operations	8-20	8-8
USASA	8-20	8-8
Corps defensive operations:		
Allocation of combat power	8-42	8-21
Conduct of the counterattack	8-43, 8-44	8-21, 8-23
Counterattack planning	8-43	8-21
Covering force	8-38	8-19
Defensive echelons	8-37	8-19
Forms of defense	8-33	8-16

	Paragraph	Page
Forward defense area	8-39	8-20
Missions to subordinate units	8-41	8-20
Nuclear weapons	8-45	8-23
Reserve echelon	8-40	8-20
Security echelon	8-38	8-19
Corps offensive operations:		
Advance to contact	8-25	8-9
Coordination and control	8-24	8-9
Follow and support forces	8-30	8-15
Maneuver	8-27	8-12
Meeting engagements	8-26	8-10
Missions	8-23	8-9
Nuclear weapon employment	8-31	8-16
Reserve	8-28	8-15
Corps retrograde operations:		
Control	8-47, 8-51	8-23, 8-25
Covering force	8-48	8-24
Nuclear weapons	8-48, 8-50	8-24
Organization for combat	8-49	8-24
Planning	8-47	8-23
Supporting operations	8-52	8-25
Corps tactical operations center	8-4	8-1
Counterattack planning and execution:		
Corps	8-34, 8-36, 8-43, 8-44	8-16, 8-19, 8-21, 8-23
Field army	7-47	7-20
Covering force	7-44, 8-48	7-19, 8-24
Defensive operations:		
Allocation of combat power	7-41, 8-42	7-19, 8-21
Area defense	7-42, 8-35	7-19, 8-18
Counterattack	7-47, 8-43, 8-44	7-20, 8-21, 8-23
Echelons	7-43, 8-37	7-19, 8-19
Forms of defense	7-42, 8-33	7-19, 8-16
Forward defense echelons	7-45, 8-39	7-20, 8-20
Fundamental considerations	7-40	7-19
Missions to units in FDA	8-41	8-20
Mobile defense	7-42, 8-34	7-19, 8-16
Reserve echelon	7-43, 7-46, 7-47, 8-37, 8-40	7-19, 7-20, 7-20, 8-19, 8-20
Security echelon	7-44, 8-38	7-19, 8-19
Denial operations	7-53	7-23
Department of Defense	3-2	8-1
Department of the Army	3-4	8-1
Divisions	7-10, 7-11, 8-10	7-5, 8-5
Double envelopment	7-33	7-17
Electronic warfare	7-19	7-10
Engineer employment:		
Corps	8-20, 8-49	8-9, 8-24
Field army	7-20b, 7-50	7-11, 7-21
Envelopment	7-33, 8-27	7-17, 8-12
Exploitation	7-37, 8-29	7-18, 8-15
Field army:		
Allocation of combat power	7-32, 7-41	7-17, 7-19
Chemical and biological weapons	7-15	7-7
Combat service support	7-21, 7-22	7-12
Combat support	7-20	7-12
Command and staff actions	7-7	7-4
Headquarters	7-3	7-1
Missions	7-6	7-4
Nuclear weapons	7-10, 7-13, 7-14, 7-32, 7-34	7-5, 7-6, 7-6, 7-17, 7-17
Operation order	7-9	7-4
Organization	4-35, 7-2	4-11, 7-1

	Paragraph	Page
Phasing	7-8	7-4
Planning	7-5	7-8
Rear area protection	7-23	7-14
Reserve	7-34, 7-35, 7-47	7-17, 7-20
Stability operations	7-25-7-28	7-15
Staff	7-3	7-1
Tactical air support	7-16	7-7
Field army combat service support	7-21, 7-22	7-12
Field army combat support:		
Army aviation	7-20a	7-10
Chemical	7-20f	7-12
Communications-electronics	7-20c	7-11
Engineer	7-20b	7-11
Military intelligence	7-20i	7-12
Military police	7-20e	7-12
Psychological operations	7-20d	7-11
Ranger operations	7-20h	7-12
USASA	7-20g	7-12
Field army defensive operations:		
Allocation of combat power	7-41	7-19
Counterattack	7-47	7-20
Defensive echelons	7-43	7-19
Employment of reserve	7-47	7-20
Forms of defense	7-42	7-19
Forward defense area	7-43, 7-45	7-19, 7-20
Nuclear weapon employment	7-48	7-21
Reserve echelon	7-43, 7-46	7-19, 7-20
Security echelon	7-44	7-19
Field army offensive operations:		
Corps zones of action	7-31	7-16
Forms of maneuver	7-33	7-17
Meeting engagements	7-36	7-17
Missions to corps	7-30	7-16
Nuclear weapon employment	7-38	7-18
Reserve	7-34, 7-35	7-17
Field army retrograde operations	7-49-7-51	7-21, 7-22
Field army tactical operations center	7-4	7-1
Fire support (See also nuclear weapons and chemical and biological weapons.)		
Corps	8-11	8-5
Field army	7-12	7-5
Naval gunfire and naval close air support	7-18	7-10
Fire support	8-11	8-5
Forms of maneuver	7-33, 8-27	7-17
Forward defense area	7-43, 7-45	7-19, 7-20
Frontal attack	8-27	8-12
Functionally organized commands	3-16	8-9
Functions Department of the Army	2-3	2-1
General war	1-1, 2-4a	1-1, 2-2
Impact of nuclear, biological, and chemical operations	1-4	1-1
Independent corps	8-53, 8-54	8-25
Intelligence	3-17, 5-2	8-9, 5-1
International standardization agreements	1-1, 3-9	1-1, 8-2
Joint Chiefs of Staff	3-3, 3-7, 3-8, 3-18	8-1, 8-2, 8-9
Letters of instructions	3-18, 4-1, 6-8, 7-6	8-9, 4-1, 6-2, 7-4
Limited war	1-1, 2-4b	1-1, 2-2
Meeting engagement	7-36	7-17
Military intelligence	3-17, 4-24, 4-25, 5-2, 7-16h, 7-20i 8-20	8-9, 4-9, 4-9, 5-1, 7-9, 7-12, 8-8
Military intelligence battalion, air reconnaissance support	7-16	7-7
Military intelligence group theater army	4-24, 4-25	4-9
Movement to contact (See advance to contact)		

	Paragraph	Page
National Security Council	3-18	8-9
Navy and Marine Corps support	7-18, 8-17	7-10, 7-9
Nuclear weapons:		
Allocation	7-13, 7-14, 7-38, 7-48, 8-12, 8-13, 8-27, 8-38	7-6, 7-18, 7-21, 8-6, 8-12, 8-19
Army group	6-9	6-3
Corps	8-11-8-13, 8-27, 8-28, 8-31, 8-38, 8-45, 8-50	8-5, 8-6, 8-12, 8-15, 8-16, 8-19, 8-23, 8-24
Employment	7-13, 7-14, 8-27, 8-45, 8-50	7-6, 8-12, 8-23, 8-24
Field army	7-10, 7-13, 7-38, 7-48	7-5, 7-6, 718, 7-21
Vulnerability	1-4	1-4
Operational considerations:		
Corps	8-9-8-21	8-4-8-9
Field army	7-10-7-20	7-5-7-10
Operational environments	1-3	1-3
Penetration	7-33, 8-27	7-17, 8-12
Permissive action link system (PAL)	3-8	3-2
Phasing	7-8, 8-7	7-4, 8-4
Planning:		
Army component	5-1-5-7	5-1, 5-2
Army group	6-8	6-2
Corps	8-5-8-8	8-3, 8-4
Field army	7-5-7-9	7-3, 7-4
Retrograde operations	7-50, 8-46- 8-52	7-21, 8-23- 8-25
Theater	3-17-3-22	3-9-3-11
Planning guidance:		
Corps commander	8-6	8-4
Field army commander	7-5, 7-7	7-3, 7-4
Psychological operations group, theater army:		
Capabilities and functions	4-33	4-11
General	4-31	4-11
Mission	4-32	4-11
Pursuit	7-37, 8-29	7-18, 8-15
Rear area protection (RAP)	7-22, 7-23	7-12, 7-14
Reserve:		
Army group	6-9	6-3
Corps	8-28, 8-36, 8-40, 8-42	8-15, 8-19, 8-20, 8-21
Field army	7-11, 7-34, 7-35, 7-46, 7-47	7-5, 7-17, 7-17, 7-20, 7-20
Nuclear weapons	7-13, 7-14, 8-12	7-6, 8-6
Reserve area	7-46, 8-40	7-20, 8-20
Retrograde operations	7-49-7-51 8-46-8-52	7-21, 7-22, 8-23-8-25
Secretary of Defense	3-2, 3-4, 3-7, 3-8	3-1, 3-2
Secretary of the Army	3-4, 3-5, 3-8	3-1, 3-2
Security Agency (See USASA.)		
Security echelon, defense	7-44, 8-38	7-19, 8-19
Separate corps	8-55	8-26
Service component forces	3-12	3-8
Shore-to-shore operations	5-10	5-3
Signal units:		
Corps	8-20	8-8
Field army	7-20	7-10

	Paragraph	Page
Special forces group, theater army	4-28—4-30	4-10
Special weapons (<i>See</i> nuclear, biological and chemical weapons.)		
Specific operational forces	3-16	8-9
Specified command	3-7, 3-9	8-2
Stability operations	1-1, 2-4, 4-10	1-1, 2-2, 4-4
Tactical air reconnaissance	6-9	6-8
Tactical air support (<i>See</i> air support of ground operations.)	6-9, 7-16, 7-18, 8-15— 8-17	6-8, 7-7, 7-10, 8-7
Tactical cover and deception	7-52	7-22
Territorial organization, theater of operations	3-10	8-8
Theater army:		
Combat service support	4-9	4-4
Command relationships	4-3—4-6	4-2, 4-8
Commander	3-7, 4-3— 4-6	8-2, 4-2— 4-6
Communications system	4-20—4-22, 7-20	4-8, 7-10
Estimates	5-4	5-1
Intelligence	4-8, 5-2	4-8, 5-1
Major subordinate units	4-2, 4-14— 4-37	4-1, 4-6— 4-12
Organization	4-2	4-1
Other major units assigned or attached	4-36—4-38	4-11—4-12
Planning	5-1—5-7	5-1—5-2
Staff	4-13	4-6
Theater army air defense brigade	4-14, 4-15	4-6
Theater army civil affairs brigade	4-26, 4-27	4-9, 4-10
Theater army communications command	4-20	4-8
Theater army commander (<i>See</i> subtopic under theater army.):		
Command	4-3	4-2
Relationship with collateral commands	4-6, 5-1— 5-7	4-8, 5-1, 5-2
Relationship with the Chief of Staff, US Army	4-5	4-8
Relationship with the commander of the unified command	4-4, 5-1— 5-7	4-8, 5-1, 5-2
Theater army planning:		
Basis	5-3	5-1
Coordination with other commands	5-7	5-2
Estimates	5-4	5-1
General	5-1	5-1
Information and intelligence	5-2	5-1
Operational directives	5-6	5-2
Scope	5-5	5-2
Theater army psychological operations group	4-31—4-33	4-11
Theater army special forces group	4-28—4-30	4-10
Theater army support command	4-16—4-19	4-6—4-8
Theater of operations (<i>See</i> area of operations)		
Turning movement	7-33, 8-27	7-17, 8-12
Unconventional warfare	7-55	7-24
Unified command	3-7, 3-11— 3-13	8-2, 8-3— 8-8
Uni-Service force	3-10, 3-12, 3-15	8-3, 8-8, 8-9
USASA	4-37, 7-20, 8-20	4-12, 7-10, 8-8

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

FM 100-15

CREIGHTON W. ABRAMS
General, United States Army
Chief of Staff

Official:

VERNE L. BOWERS
Major General, United States Army
The Adjutant General

Distribution:

To be distributed in accordance with DA Form 12-11B requirements for Larger Units Theater Army-Corps (Qty rqr block no. 407).

3000031589

